NOVEMBER MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

The Church Divinity School
of the Pacific
2451 RIDGE ROAD, BERKELEY, CALIF.

YOURTOWN

WHERE DOES IT STAND ON
RELIEF AND SECURITY?

Russell H. Kurtz

THIS GROUP WORK

Stuart A. Queen

WHEN RELIEF STOPS
1932 : 1935

Ewan Clague

SOCIAL WORK AND THE PUBLIC TEMPER

C. M. Bookman

MISS BAILEY SAYS:

BORDERLINES AND GAPS

30 cents a copy 1935 $3.00 a year

Announcing the New Revised

Edition of

AN INTRODUCTION

to the

STUDY of SOCIETY

By Frank H. Hankins

The revision of this introductory course means that an excellent text has been made better—fuller, clearer, more concise in statement. Chapters on the biological, psychological and cultural factors have each had considerable new material added from the results of recent research. There is new material also on races, immigration and the negro problem, on the family, religion, and on industrial evolution. A new final chapter has been written on certain dominant trends of western culture. $4.00

Also the long awaited

A HISTORY OF LABOR *in the* UNITED STATES 1896-1932

VOLUME III

WORKING CONDITIONS By Don D. Lescohier

LABOR LEGISLATION By Elizabeth Brandeis

VOLUME IV

LABOR MOVEMENTS

By Selig Perlman and Philip Taft

Here are two new volumes in the comprehensive History of Labor begun by John R. Commons and his associates. *Volume III* deals with the facts and changes in working conditions and with the history of labor legislation from the end of the Nineteenth Century to the beginning of the "New Deal." Probable price $5.00

Volume IV completes the history of labor from 1896-1932 with a comprehensive study of American unionism from the McKinley-Roosevelt period to the present. This volume is concerned with the evolution of American unions in relation to the social, political, and economic background. $4.00

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

60 Fifth Avenue New York

SOCIAL JUSTICE INTERPRETED FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE IN THE NEW BOOK

SAFEGUARD PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL

Your life-savings bring a low interest because all productive capital is recurrently under pressure of high taxes and inflated ground values.

The modern state is interpreted in this book as a political compromise between landed aristocracy and the power of capital. It urges the transfer of taxation, as far as possible, from productive capital to ground values, urban and rural. Its approach is non-Georgean.

Minneapolis Tribune: "A sensible suggestion. . . . Seems to fit the picture of what industry needs today."

New York Investment News: "Non-technical and should interest any one who is concerned with reducing taxes on industry."

A new approach to the business and agricultural problem by *Louis Wallis,* author of "The Struggle for Justice" and other volumes dealing with economic forces in world history.

All booksellers, **75** *cents*

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & CO., Garden City, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Children and the Depression

by Isabel Gordon Carter

A study of what five years of depression have meant to children in families on relief and children cared for away from their own homes. An answer to such questions as—Has foster care increased? What about child labor when able-bodied fathers are out of work? Is self support possible at sixteen years? What has been the effect of hard times upon child health.

Price—Ten Cents Post Paid

Charitable Trusts by Ewan Clague

Price $1.00 Post Paid

Pennsylvania School of Social Work

(Affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania)

Room 900, 311 South Juniper Street

Philadelphia

THE SURVEY for November 1935, Vol. LXXI, No. 11. Published monthly and copyright 1935 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Publication office, 762 East 21 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Executive offices 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price this issue 30 cts.; $3 a year; foreign postage, 50 cts. extra; Canadian, 30 cts. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Brooklyn, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918.

THE SURVEY

Vol. LXXI No. 11 MONTHLY November 1935

CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE 322

YOURTOWN.....*Russell H. Kurtz* 323

SOCIAL WORK AND THE PUBLIC TEMPER
C. M. Bookman 326

1932—WHEN RELIEF STOPS—1935
Ewan Clague 328

A SOCIOLOGIST LOOKS AT GROUP WORK
Stuart A. Queen 330

WHEN SOCIAL WORKERS TALK SHOP..... 331

BORDER LINES AND GAPS...*Gertrude Springer* 332

THE COMMON WELFARE..... 334

EDUCATION 337

SOCIAL PRACTICE 338

HEALTH 340

UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY ACTION 342

BOOKS 344

COMMUNICATIONS 348

GOSSIP 350

Changes of address should be mailed to Survey Associates, Inc., five weeks in advance. When subscription payment is by check, receipt will be sent only upon request.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publication Office, 762 East 21 Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

***Editorial Office*, 112 East 19 Street, New York**
To which all communications should be sent

THE SURVEY—Monthly—$3.00 a Year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a Year

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, *president;* JULIAN W. MACK, JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*

MARY ROSS, BEULAH AMIDON, LEON WHIPPLE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, LOULA D. LASKER, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, *associate editors;* HELEN MEARS, RUTH A. LERRIGO, *assistant editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GRAHAM TAYLOR, JOSEPH K. HART, HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., ROBERT W. BRUÈRE, JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, *contributing editors.*

HUGO VAN ARX, *business manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager.*

SO THEY SAY

Relief has suffered from the miscarriages of our best intentions.—*Dorothy C. Kahn, relief administrator, Philadelphia.*

The whole man and not just the part above the neck is admitted to college.—*Herbert E. Hawkes, dean, Columbia University.*

You can't be harsh with people out of work unless you have brought yourself to hate them.—*Joanna C. Colcord, Russell Sage Foundation.*

The situation in which the Christian church now finds itself is one of unreadiness for a revival of religion.—*Editorial in The Christian Century.*

Our age is unscientific in having no scientific plan for the prosecution and utilization of science.—*Julian Huxley, British scientist, in The Rotarian.*

There is no such thing as government—only men acting under that name; men no wiser, no better, no purer than ourselves.—*John W. Davis, New York.*

We want a modest degree of security without having to buy a lot of things that look like investments but turn out not to be.—*David Cushman Coyle in Harpers Magazine.*

All the factors that make human beings what they are, chemical, biological, nutritional, psychological and all the rest, may be controlled.—*Dr. Alexis Carrel, Rockefeller Institute.*

As a people we have been afraid to grow up and we have played with our principles, with our emotions and with our responsibilities.—*Ernest M. Hopkins, president, Dartmouth College.*

The whole trouble with the world in the past few years has been that we have tried to run on a moral basis but have been short of morals.—*George B. Cutten, president, Colgate University.*

To the uneducated man history began this morning or at the very earliest at the time when he was born, while educated people feel history, whether they know it or not.—*Newton D. Baker, Cleveland.*

Every time you see something sordid and miserable and degraded and do nothing about it you have damaged your own spirit a little.—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs.*

When a man sets himself up to do a certain thing in a certain way he does not necessarily appear to the public as a gift of God.—*George E. Vincent, Greenwich, Conn., at 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs.*

We are going to clean New York of sin and corruption. . . . If we don't get what we want with ballots we'll get it through mental telepathy, through transmission of thought forces.—*Father Divine, Harlem religionist.*

The power of the radical is in the fact that his influence lies so near to action. And action has in it an element of finality that is often dreaded if it lies in new and untried fields.—*John Lovejoy Elliott, New York, in The Standard.*

You may perhaps say, "Well, you can always turn off your radio," and individually that is true; but what you can't individually turn off is its influence upon the minds and the tastes of the masses.—*Ernest Bernbaum in Illinois Alumni News.*

We ought to give our young something real to rebel against just as we give our babies something to chew upon. But we have not. We have built us a race of beautiful, strong-bodied creatures with no angers and no determinations.—*Pearl S. Buck in Harpers Magazine.*

He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator, and if time of course alter things to worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?—*Sir Francis Bacon, died 1626, in Essays Civil and Moral.*

FRANK BANE

To his new duties as executive director of the Social Security Board Mr. Bane brings a wide and friendly personal acquaintance with public officials in every state and a wealth of practical experience in "getting things started right." Less than four years ago he resigned as commissioner of public welfare of Virginia to cast in his fortunes with the new American Public Welfare Association. Since that time he has been in the forefront of the movement for the development of public welfare services throughout the country, the counselor of governors, the expert adviser of legislative commissions.

THE
SURVEY

November
1935

Volume LXXI
No. 11

Yourtown

Where Does It Stand On Relief and Security?

By RUSSELL H. KURTZ
Charity Organization Department, Russell Sage Foundation

NOT since 1930 has there been so great need for communities to take stock of themselves and their resources. It was a little over a year ago that the Administration drew up its first blueprints for economic security. These specifications called for a job for every wage-earner, unemployment compensation, protection to the young, the aged, the handicapped and the sick, no more federal relief—and local poor relief to the "residual load."

The passing months have advanced some of these plans, distorted others. Federal relief, to have been ended in July, is still with us. The Works Bill passed but the program it was to finance is limping badly. The Social Security Act was enacted but no funds were provided to make it effective, and its projected coverage of social hazards is far from complete. Only local poor relief retains unchanged the role assigned to it.

A heavy fog lies over the whole situation. The outlook for 1936 varies from city to city and from state to state. How does it look in Yourtown?

Recovery—The New Deal concept of economic security gives first place to reemployment in private industry. "It is now up to the private employers of the country" is an oft-reiterated admonition from the White House. The press, reporting increased business activity and gains in corporation profits, assures us that recovery is on the way.

Is business better in Yourtown?—Are more people at work?—Are dollars-and-cents payrolls swelling?—Is part-time becoming full-time?—Are weekly wages adequate to support the wage-earners without relief supplementation?—Is the need for unemployment relief diminishing?—What classes of workers are failing to get employment?—What age groups?—What does your local public employment office think of the situation and outlook?

Federal Work Program—The original federal blueprints for security called for the provision of "public employment to those able-bodied workers whom industry cannot employ at a given time." Later, in asking for the four billion dollar works fund, the President limited this generalization to three and one half million workers, to be chosen from the relief rolls. Recently the Works Progress Administration, bedevilled by difficulties and delays of many kinds, has cut the figure again. Now it looks as if WPA will be doing well to provide two and a half million jobs, including CCC enrollment, for the eight months ending June 30, 1936.

How many families have been transferred from relief to work in Yourtown?—What percentage is this of your quota?—How many able-bodied persons are still left on relief, awaiting transfer?—Is your works quota large enough to absorb them all?—What will become of those who are transferred after the WPA fund is exhausted next summer?

Residual Relief—The federal government still speaks, though with less assurance, of quitting "this business of relief." In limiting its responsibility to the partial provision of public work it assumes that it can justifiably turn back the "residual load" to the states. In this residual load will be the so-called unemployables and no one knows how many employables still out of work and not reached by the works program. How the states and their subdivisions can be expected to raise the money to care for this huge burden is one of the major mysteries

of the situation. The federal government proposes to help in state care of the aged and other selected groups, through grants to be made under the Security Act, as outlined in paragraphs below. But only through an eleventh-hour reversal of policy will FERA continue to give aid to the states for direct relief to those not absorbed on public and private payrolls.

How many families will be left on Yourtown's relief rolls after the public works quota has been filled?—How many of these are "employable" and could be assigned to jobs if further public work were to be provided?—How many are "unemployable?"—Of the latter, how many will be eligible for the specialized relief which the Security Act will ultimately help to provide when funds are appropriated by Congress and your legislature has acted?—How does Yourtown propose to care for this residual group in the opening months of 1936?—Has the local government faced its responsibility and made a plan?—Will there be state aid?—What part will the private agencies play?—Is there probability that the sum of all local resources will be adequate?—Is there likely to be a collapse in relief effort?—Has there already been a partial breakdown?—Has Yourtown made the facts of the situation known to Washington?

Unemployment Compensation—One of the future benefits to be gained from this year's security legislation lies in the field of unemployment compensation. The Security Act authorizes a federal tax on payrolls, to become effective January 1, 1936, for the purpose of stimulating states to set up unemployment compensation plans. The state plans may vary widely but must be acceptable, in certain major provisions, to the federal government. Employers of eight or more are subject to the federal tax. Seven classifications, including agricultural and domestic labor, are excluded from benefits. Reserves must be built up for two or more years before benefits are payable; and when payable, these benefits will cover only limited periods of unemployment.

Has your state passed an unemployment compensation law?—Is one proposed?—What is the general attitude in Yourtown toward the necessity of putting such a law on the statute books?—What local leadership is there to develop public opinion before the state legislature next meets?—How many workers now employed in Yourtown would be protected under an unemployment compensation law of the sort contemplated by the Security Act?—Does Yourtown realize that unemployment compensation, desirable as it is, will in no way meet the needs of today's unemployed—or of any unemployed before 1938?

Old-Age Assistance—During the depression many old persons, properly eligible for special old-age relief, have drifted on to the unemployment relief rolls. State and local old-age pension funds, where they have existed, have shrunk alarmingly as tax difficulties have multiplied. The Security Act seeks to reverse this trend by returning the aged to state pension rolls where they may be cared for by a partnership of federal and state funds. Fifty million dollars was to have been appropriated for the federal share of this enterprise for the government's fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. Congress failed to make the appropriation but may do so in January.

Is your state ready to participate in this grant of federal funds when and if it is made in 1936?—If it isn't, what steps are being taken to make it ready?—How many individuals and families on Yourtown's relief rolls would be transferred to the old-age assistance rolls?—What scale of allowances will they receive?—How will your state finance its share of the burden?—Will federal aid result in more cases being accepted?—What effect will this financing have upon the state's willingness to put up money for general relief purposes?

Old-Age Benefits—To reduce the future burden of old-age dependency—and it is growing each year—the Security Act makes wise provision for old-age benefits to be supplied through a form of social insurance. Federal taxes on both payrolls and wages will be levied, beginning in 1937, the proceeds to be built into a reserve account until 1942 when old-age benefits will become payable to those who have participated and have reached age sixty-five. Only employed persons can participate in this scheme.

Does Yourtown realize the importance to the future of this part of the Security Act?—Does it also realize, however, that old-age benefits will in no way meet any of the relief needs of the next six years?

Aid to Dependent Sick—Medical help was part of the FERA program; but while WPA now offers a security wage it specifies that it shall not be paid during periods of illness when the worker is off duty. No provision for sickness insurance was included in the Security Act. As the matter stands at present, therefore, the care of the dependent sick, whether "employable" or "unemployable," will fall with full weight upon local governments, to be provided as a part of the residual relief with which they are being charged.

Is Yourtown financially able to accept this responsibility along with the others that are being handed over to it?—What is the total cost likely to be?—How will it be distributed among the public and private relief agencies, the hospitals and clinics, the nursing associations and the medical profession?—Will there be a tendency to render less than a safe minimum of service?—What is likely to happen to the health of your community?

Aid to Dependent Children—The term "dependent children" in this title refers exclusively to children in their own homes, generally known as mothers' aid families. A shrinkage during the depression in state and local resources has caused families eligible for this type of aid to gravitate to the unemployment relief rolls. As in the case of old-age assistance the government is now seeking to shift this load back upon the states, but offers to meet part of the cost under the provisions of the Security Act. Twenty-five million dollars was to have been distributed for this purpose for the current fiscal year, had the appropriation bill passed.

Will your state qualify for a share of this fund when and if Congress appropriates it?—How much is Yourtown likely to get from both federal and state sources?—How many cases now on the general relief rolls will be likely to benefit from this section of the Act?—How many will not benefit, though eligible?—How will the latter group be cared for?—Does Yourtown realize that none of this money will be used for support of children in institutions or boarding homes?

Aid to the Blind—The Security Act contemplated a federal expenditure of $3 million during the current fiscal year, if the funds had been appropriated by Congress, for assistance to states in their programs of aid to the blind.

Would Yourtown's share of this, added to the resources already available, have been adequate to provide decent monthly allowances to the blind of your community?—Have you dependable information on the size of the load?—Are some of your blind dependent on irregular poor relief?—On private charity?—What is Yourtown's attitude toward adequate public aid to the blind?

Maternal and Child Welfare—The Security Act contemplated, but Congress did not appropriate, three funds totalling about $8 million for aid to states in developing their maternal and child welfare services, services to crippled children, and general child welfare programs. This aid is to be given "especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress."

Does Yourtown realize that it will benefit from these provisions only if it has at present no well-established public child welfare services?—How much do you know about the actual need for each of these services?—What agencies have you that are equipped to render them effectively?

Vocational Rehabilitation—Federal aid to the states for rehabilitation of the physically disabled has been in effect since 1920. The Security Act authorized an additional annual expenditure of $841,000 for this purpose which Congress failed to appropriate, however.

If the appropriation is made in 1936, what will this mean to Yourtown?—Do you know the extent and nature of the job to be done?—How effective are present services, if any?

Public Health Work—For the purpose of assisting states and their subdivisions in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services and for the investigation of disease and problems of sanitation, the Security Act similarly contemplated an annual additional expenditure of $10 million. This is a preventive program, not to be confused with medical relief to the dependent.

Is Yourtown's health department likely to receive a federal grant when and if funds become available?—What effect would such a grant have upon the present health and welfare budgets?—Has your community an aggressive awareness of its public health needs?

Transients—During the past two years the federal government has provided for needy nonresidents the aid denied to them by local governments. Transient individuals and families, stranded without resources in hostile communities, have been cared for by the federal funds allocated for that special purpose. Recent FERA orders indicate that this service is to be drastically curtailed. Intake at transient centers was discontinued on September 20. Most localities may be expected to object to the inclusion of nonresidents in their relief and work programs.

What problems has the intake-closing order precipitated in Yourtown?—Have local shelters and missions had an increase in applications?—Have they funds with which to carry increased loads?—Is there local willingness to shoulder this burden?—Is the "pass-on" policy being resumed?—Is panhandling on the increase?—What is the attitude of local WPA officials toward the nonresident?—Of the public employment service?—Does Washington know of your difficulties?

Public Welfare Reorganization—It is obvious that the success of the federal relief and security proposals will depend upon strong state and local public welfare services. So much water has gone over the dam since 1929 that a return to the archaic poor law methods of the predepression period is unthinkable. There is need for public organization for relief and social security in every community, every county, every state, with funds, personnel and facilities adequate to the big tasks that lie ahead. If needs are to be met in an orderly manner, emergency relief administrations must be replaced by public welfare departments; poor relief must be supplanted by intelligent public assistance.

Have Yourtown and your state moved to prepare themselves for the responsibilities that will be theirs?—Have your poor laws been revised?—Is your community willing to support a modernized program of public assistance or will it be satisfied with a reversion to that worst form of the dole, local "outdoor relief?"—Is there danger that ERA will be demobilized before a permanent agency is prepared to take over the job?—Is local leadership exerting pressure for such an agency?

Private Social Work—Nothing in the federal program will replace the neighborly services of the settlements, the constructive work of the recreational and educational organizations, the vital functions of the hospitals and nursing associations, the personalized service of the family welfare and child-caring agencies. Chests, councils and private agencies, instead of being relieved, will be burdened as never before in the period of transition and for years ahead. Leadership in shaping a community plan and in seeing that social needs are properly met, whether through the use of public or of private resources, will be indispensable.

Does Yourtown realize the importance of its private social work agencies in this crisis?—Do your citizens see the many gaps which exist in the proposed public defenses against insecurity?—Is private social work ready to help point the way which the community—Yourtown—must take in meeting the social needs of its citizens?

Social Work and the Public Temper

Many Influences Are Now Playing on Standards of Giving in American Communities

By C. M. BOOKMAN

Executive Vice-Chairman, Cincinnati Community Chest

PRIVATE social work is confronted by the fact that new standards of giving by those who have been supporting it are being established. The reasons for their establishment and the forces tending to perpetuate them are matters of concern to everyone interested in the effectiveness of privately supported social agencies. This change in standards is challenging in its significance to all social workers and creates a demand that we consider its objective causes.

The immediate cause is the general and widespread lessening of personal income from which private giving must be allotted. This diminution has been caused by decrease in returns from investments, by the loss of employment of those who previously were givers, by wage and salary retrenchment in industry, by heavier direct and indirect taxation and by an increase in the cost of living. This lowering of income has dictated a downward readjustment of personal and family standards of giving as well as of living. A fact frequently overlooked is that giving is one of the elements in our standard of living. It would be illogical to expect it to remain unchanged when there are changes in all other factors.

Objective causes always create subjective reactions which, in turn, find expression in action. Since voluntary support of private social work must be secured and retained by persuasive rather than by coercive action, any subjective reaction upon the part of the giver to private social work is important and may help to indicate the lines of necessary education of the giver. Among these subjective factors are widespread uncertainty as to the future, confusion in thought about the field covered by private social work, an uncertain conviction as to its value, imperfect information concerning its results, decreasing conviction of voluntary personal responsibility resultant from enlargement of the field of public action and, for the past two years, almost complete assumption by the federal government of administrative responsibility for relief.

The methods by which relief has been handled during the past two years have tended to break down local governmental as well as individual initiative and responsibility. Because of its very nature relief never can be handled to the satisfaction of everyone. The further administrative responsibility is removed from the recipient of relief the more unsatisfactory the process becomes. From almost complete federal domination of the relief field we are now informed that relief again is to become a local administrative and financial responsibility. Meanwhile, local, private and public welfare agencies have been crippled and must rebuild both their structure and their support. Even the relief machinery set up by the federal government during the past two years will soon be scrapped unless local and state groups can salvage parts of it against the wishes of a critical public.

This is a sad, but I believe correct commentary upon the effect of the extreme swing of the pendulum by which the federal government has attempted to take over detailed administration and almost complete financing of relief. It excludes consideration of the social values to be found in the Security Act, the Civilian Conservation Camps and other permanent phases of the government program.

Another reason for reduced giving is fear, originating in uncertainty as to the future. Many people have let their imaginations run away with them and have become obsessed by vague and unformed forebodings. There is need for a controlled imagination and a conviction that we will continue to live in an America which will retain most of its essential sanity and which will not be willing to give up the substantial gains of its past nor to sacrifice its future.

A profound fatigue has accompanied fear upon the part both of givers and of those who have had the task of trying to persuade them to give. People undeniably are tired of being importuned to give; the old stimulants have lost their effect and old methods are not achieving results. The market for optimism is in a slump and pessimism is being quoted above par.

In many cases there has been a real basis for a lowered scale of giving but much of the shrinkage is due to lack of conviction as to personal obligation rather than to pressure of economic circumstance. Numbers of people economically competent to give are lacking in that impulsion to generosity which comes from a developed sense of social obligation. It is in this group that we find a spontaneous willingness to assume that the government has taken over both their financial responsibility and their moral obligation for the support of private social work. They point to the astronomical figures of government expenditures for relief—figures which dwarf into insignificance their own possible contribution—and offer public largess as an excuse for further retraction in giving.

THE hopeful among us would like to believe that the ground lost among these givers may be regained by education—by convincing them of the fact that the government never has and never will support much of the most vital and important work heretofore and at present being done by private social agencies. Back of this wish-belief, however, lies a disturbing uncertainty as to the power of social work, as we have interpreted it, to create a persuasive incentive to the reestablishment of older standards of giving. Regardless of the character of future development in private philanthrophy or public welfare practice, we are beginning increasingly to feel that the basic and fundamental thing needed is a moral reeducation which will touch deeper human motives for

giving—a reeducation of the "Will-to-Give." The government may finance a work program but private social work, if it is to be supported, must help bring about a rebirth of this "Will" program.

The vast federal program of social security has led to a belief among many givers that the immediate future promises complete subsidization of all private social work by the government—that a blessed day of getting, unmarred by giving, has dawned for the average citizen. The emphasis upon public-assured security for the entire citizenship has unfortunately been interpreted by many as meaning that they will have personal security against any further importuning for the support of private social work. Another factor in the psychologic reaction of the public against continued giving on the old scale is dissatisfaction with the administration of public relief, a feeling that in some places it has been avoidably inefficient and in others is or is tending to become allied to the political ambitions of the persons administering it.

NO one questions but that administrative mistakes have been made; that there have been minor or major misdirections of funds and inequities in grants of relief, that the attitude of relief workers has not always been wholly and understandingly sympathetic with the needs and problems of those applying for help, that there have been avoidable delays in relief grants, that political favoritism has been shown in appointments and that many have received relief who stood less in need of it than did some to whom it was refused. If any one of these things had been entirely avoided it would have been proof positive that the Age of Miracles had returned to a world hungry for such a phenomenon. These mistakes were inevitable and their resultant psychologic reaction predictable. Since the public has persistently and erroneously regarded social work and relief as being practically identical entities we should not be surprised that private social work feels the effects of dissatisfaction with the administration of public relief.

It is equally inevitable that this dissatisfaction should partly be transferred into distrust of that specific group in the community which constitutes our professionally trained social workers. The giving public is not justly discriminative in its awarding of either praise or blame to those whom it regards as public or quasi-public servants and it is particularly likely to be hypercritical of those whose jobs are dependent upon its giving. The giver draws a distinction between discovered inefficiency in tax-paid public service and ineptitude upon the part of those whom he voluntarily supports. He too often condones inefficiency in public service and is sometimes surprised when he does not find it, but he almost invariably attributes a peculiar sanctity to any dollar which he voluntarily contributes and somehow seems to expect an interposition of the miracle of the loaves and fishes in duplicating its effectiveness.

This does not change the fact that there has been a real loss of confidence by the giver both in social work and social workers. This may be unavoidable, incident to the tremendous expansion of public service but it carries nevertheless a grave threat to all private welfare enterprises. The worst possible attitude for social workers to take would be to deny the existence of this loss, or disregard its actual or potential importance. It is something which cannot be corrected by denial nor can its growth be retarded merely by improving professional standards. It is not so simple as that. The public must be made to understand why certain functions as performed by private agencies are necessary, and that governmental activity, regardless of its extent, always lags behind in meeting human needs.

Any great mass of our population needing assistance should expect that assistance from the government. Private social work has as one of its primary functions the supplementing in various ways of governmental action. In addition to its actual financial assistance in all fields of human needs, private social work brings to the solution of our social problems and to the strengthening of public service a wealth of understanding and backing on the part of thousands of citizens whom it has educated. The tax investment in social work has become very much more efficient because of this backing and supplementation by private social work. The public must be made to understand that even if taxation could furnish sufficient funds to do all that needs to be done society would be weakened if the government undertook all those acts of neighborliness and human helpfulness now voluntarily performed by citizens. In other words, public agencies never can be expected to do the whole job of meeting social deficits; neither should we want them to do so.

The present is a time of strong trends toward conservatism, individualism, localism, constitutionalism and in general toward what are construed to be the traditional ways of American thought and action. With this swing on the one hand and, on the other, militant outgivings in certain highly vocal quarters, it is perhaps natural that many influential people should lump social work with radical causes.

LIKE any progressive profession charged with responsible tasks, social work must reckon with the public psychology and use good judgment in the way it handles itself. The public is primarily interested in social agencies meeting welfare needs. Like physicians, social workers are called upon to devote most of their time to curative work in the treatment of individual problems. They should carry conviction as to the integrity and soundness of that work and its performance. At the same time, just as the physician's work is imbedded in the larger matrix of public health, so the social worker is charged with responsibility for education and initiative in matters with which he is directly confronted. This has been demonstrated, for example, in housing reform, in the enactment of workmen's compensation measures, in tuberculosis prevention and control, all of which have their roots in individual problems. There is something organic in such work, grounded in the scentific and creative aspects of their calling, which social workers need to protect in times of stress from confusion with injudicious efforts which tend to identify the entire profession with what seems to the public revolutionary and impractical.

In this brief analysis of certain factors in public psychology, faced by public as well as by private social work, I feel that I would be lacking both in frankness and in clarity of observation if I did not mention a factor of grave importance to all interested in the perpetuation of the building of character values in our American civ-

ilization. I refer to the popular belief that relief inevitably exerts a subtle effect upon the character and social outlook of those receiving it, and that there slowly develops an attrition of self-respect. Self-respecting and heretofore self-supporting people have fought off to the last ounce of their resistive power the necessity for receiving either public or private charity. Circumstances during the past five years have taken out of their hands the question of whether they should or should not receive relief. The attitude of many towards those who find it necessary to accept relief is far more detrimental to the relief recipient than the relief itself. Individual psychology is largely a reflection of social psychology and whenever anyone is placed in a position where he is referred to as a "reliefer" whose character has been weakened and who will not work when he is offered a chance, the struggle to maintain self-respect becomes extremely difficult.

Social workers must help the public to understand that refusal to work by people on relief is unusual rather than typical; that the able-bodied who really prefer relief to a steady job at decent wages do not represent the great mass of self-respecting individuals who now find self-support impossible and relief imperative. Social workers should continue to stand unwaveringly upon the sound ground that the self-respect of the relief recipient must be maintained. The public must be made to realize that if the economic system cannot provide work, it must provide relief as a matter of common humanity and justice. The present attitude of the public and its repercussions upon the recipient of relief are rapidly building up two antagonistic castes in America. The fortunate citizens who pay taxes are critical of the ones who receive relief and the ones who receive it are critical of their more fortunate brethren who are able to pay taxes, their criticism arising not from the fact that they think society owes them a living but primarily because society does not furnish them the opportunity to make their own living. If self-support be a primary social obligation, then anything which tends to weaken the will-to-support is a social danger. In the psychological reactions of the general public, as well as of the recipients of relief, lie threats both to private social work and to American social life.

The whole trend of public psychology at the present time is swinging back from extreme federal control and financing of relief toward the old system of complete reliance on local public and private relief agencies. In this lies a danger that private social work will again, as in the early days of the depression, be swamped with relief demands which it can never meet. It is therefore one of the great obligations of private social work today to interpret to the public the relief situation and the nature and extent of the problem. It must not lose the vision of a comprehensive national program of relief involving a cooperative participation both administrative and financial of federal, state, and local governments. It is only as such a vision can be realized that private social work will have opportunity to fulfill its peculiar and valuable functions of pioneering and leadership in character building, personality adjustment, and effective supplementation of public social work.

The future of private social work, if we intelligently interpret the past and clearly see the present, may be one of increasing service and wider social usefulness. Our present responsibility is to envision not only present needs and the means for meeting them but also future opportunities for more socially valuable service. We must learn how to interpret these things to the average citizen in language he will understand. If ever sound social statesmanship was needed in America this is the time, and social work should supply some of it.

1932—When Relief Stops—1935

By EWAN CLAGUE

Director of Research, Pennsylvania School of Social Work

WHAT is happening to the mounting number of people for whom relief has stopped, not because they have jobs but because WPA finds them "unemployable?" In theory they are being carried by state and local agencies. What in fact is their situation?

The question of what happens when relief stops has been explored in the present depression only in local terms. Exactly three years ago, [November 1932], The Survey carried an article describing conditions in one city, Philadelphia, after relief was entirely cut off for several months during the summer of 1932, because all funds had been exhausted, and not another relief dollar was in sight. The study made some weeks after relief had been discontinued showed that families had few resources on which they could draw. Many of them were suffering serious privation.

Now we see the same situation developing on a national scale, and similar studies have recently been undertaken by FERA. The first of these, recently released, reviews Cases Removed from the Relief Rolls in Macon, Ga., for Administrative Reasons in May 1935. The study, made in the research section of the FERA, was conducted by Edward J. Webster, who made the famous report on Job Refusals in Baltimore, Md.

Before considering the Macon findings, let us look back over recent experience. Following the crisis in Philadelphia (and in many other communities at about the same time), the state governments, and then the federal government by means of RFC loans, were forced to take action. After President Roosevelt came into office, the FERA was established and direct federal grants were made to the states for unemployment relief. With private giving barely able to hold its own, and with many local governmental units defaulting the interest on their indebtedness, local agencies could not expand to take on additional relief cases.

Thus, after the autumn of 1932 we find the states and the federal government carrying by far the greater part

of the burden, and absorbing practically all the new cases which needed relief. Although the federal law specified that federal funds were to be used for unemployment relief no clear distinction was made between families on relief solely because of unemployment or for other reasons.

WHEN NRA was founded, the attention of the nation was centered on reemployment in private industry. Social workers and others in actual contact with relief at that time immediately saw the fallacy in the assumptions which were then being made concerning the nature of the relief problem. Both in the FERA itself, and independently in a number of localities, studies of the relief population were instituted, with particular emphasis on the employment record and the occupational characteristics of wage earners in relief families. The purpose in making these studies was to find out what proportion of the relief wage earners had any reasonable chance of finding employment in private industry. The studies showed what might have been expected—that the unemployment relief rolls included large numbers of wage earners who had little prospect of private employment, and that there were many families in which there was no wage earner.

Meantime CWA had come and gone, and last winter the new WPA program was put forward. There was urgent need for an occupational classification of wage earners on relief for the purpose of developing suitable works projects and placing relief workers on them. Federal pressure began to be exerted upon state relief administrations to drop families in which there was no employable wage earner, turning these families over to appropriate state and local agencies. There was resistance and delay, but federal pressure was relentless, and in one state after another the transfer was made; at least, the relief administrations dropped the cases. What actually happened to these families is another matter. The Macon study is one of a series undertaken to find out whether the families were in fact taken over by local agencies or whether they were left without any care whatever. On this point, the Macon report finds: "The most striking fact revealed by this study is that in Macon *not one of the* 110 *cases closed for administrative reasons was provided with adequate care by another welfare agency.*"

In other words, these unfortunate families were simply dropped from relief without any thought as to their future care. Some cases were referred to the private family agency of the city, but this soon ceased to function for lack of funds. (Let this fact stand as a symbol and as a warning to those who now talk so confidently of private charity picking up the burden as of old.) A large proportion of the single men, even though citizens and residents of Macon, were ordered to go to a federal transient camp. (One wonders what has happened to these men now that the federal transient program has also disappeared.) Other cases were referred to relatives, while in nearly half the cases there was no recommendation at all.

What then did these families do when relief stopped? Many hunted for work, but the results were meager. Only four male heads of families secured permanent jobs, two of these on commission. One other obtained a temporary piece work job. One colored woman secured a permanent job at domestic service. Among the others, some managed to find odd jobs yielding small sums from time to time. One man sold fish that he caught until stopped by the game warden for lack of a license. One woman made sixty cents an hour reselling vegetables. Some of the colored women were able to do laundry work, although the report states that the earnings ran as low as four or five cents an hour.

During a full month from July 15 to August 15, the median monthly cash income of one-person households was $5.93, and of households with two or more persons, $8.50. This represents a decline of about 25 percent from the average relief income of these families. How did these families meet their emergency?

Most of them were destitute. There is no question of maintaining a "standard of living"; their problem is the struggle for existence. A few admitted begging; many tried to salvage food from stores and markets; many depended for sustenance upon such food as they were able to get from neighbors, friends, and former employers. In nearly one third of the households the families were getting along on less than two meals a day, while a few were averaging only one meal. Only a small proportion were getting three meals regularly. Meats, eggs, butter, cheese and milk had practically disappeared from their diet, while buying was confined to such cheap foods as corn meal, grits, meat skins, fish and greens.

The report summarizes the situation thus:

> Except for the six who have secured either temporary or permanent work, the persons interviewed in ninety-four households report that their condition is now distinctly worse than when they were cut off the relief rolls. . . . Of course, these cases are not representative of the entire relief population of Macon, although there may be many others like them. But they do represent a group of persons whose present needs are not now being met and for whose future needs no provision has yet been made. Meanwhile, responsible citizens of Macon are aware of existing conditions and realize that efforts must be made promptly to meet this urgent local obligation.

There are implications in this study which go far beyond the province of the inquiry. One is that the withdrawal of federal relief is threatening families at least in some sections of the country with actual starvation. No longer can the boast be made that "nobody is going to starve." This represents a retreat from a standard of relief which, during the past two years, has been reasonably well maintained.

Second, although the study itself does not raise it, the question of responsibility is at least suggested by the facts of the situation. Are we about to see a squabble between different agencies of government, with destitute people enduring privation while public officials argue as to who is responsible for their care? Is this the first step toward a return to the "good old days" of chaos and confusion in relief? Have we learned nothing in these last years?

It begins to look as if we are rapidly approaching a crisis in relief. There has been much talk of social security, and the public has come to believe that a substantial program of social security is taking shape. What will be the result when large numbers discover that this security is illusory and far in the future, while today's meager support of unemployment relief is being pulled out from under them? Undoubtedly the relief situation has brought the attention of the destitute, if not of others, forcibly to bear upon their fundamental insecurity.

A Sociologist Looks at Group Work

By STUART A. QUEEN

Department of Sociology, Washington University, St. Louis

SOCIOLOGISTS interested in social work have for some curious reason paid little attention to group work. Nevertheless, they have made some studies and observations which warrant tentative generalizations and which, coming out of a sociologist's workshop, may be of use to practitioners in this field.

The development of group work in a particular instance will vary as one deals with a pre-existing, spontaneous group or attempts to unite a number of previously unassociated persons. Consider first the problems involved in turning a spontaneous group into a controlled sorority, a clique, a radical club, or some other independent group.

Probably the first step is to discover present interests and activities; what these people like and what they do. It is important to ask: What have these folk sought and failed to get? What have they learned to want that is beyond their reach? Have any satisfying objects, conditions, or activities been taken away from them? What do they actually do as a group? What evidence is there that they find satisfaction or remain unsatisfied in these group activities?

Having studied the group, and devised a program that promises to meet its needs effectively, and in a manner acceptable to the community, the next move, if not already accomplished, is to get acquainted with the leader or leaders. This should usually be done casually and informally, yet honestly and openly. If the social worker can offer fun, adventure, prestige, or material advantages such as athletic equipment, meeting place, and the like; and if he can make a frank appeal on the basis of what the group can do for the center or community, as in winning athletic victories, making layettes, cleaning up alleys, and so on, success may attend his efforts. Any suggestion of missionary work, however, will be likely to drive an independent group away. If the members do respond, it is most important that the social worker should not fail them but should actually help them to achieve their original goals. He must also give them a real place in the scheme of things he represents, be it settlement, school, church, playground, camp, neighborhood, or other inclusive body. If they like display, he may develop ceremonials, pageantry, uniforms. If they want contests of strength or skill, he may promote intergroup sports and coach them so that they play a better game. If they are a protest group, he may start with ways of making their protests more effective. Then he may turn the discussion into an analysis of the conditions to which they object. He must remember that his task is not to repress them, but to guide them in the achievement of their purpose, and finally to integrate them into the larger community.

Underlying the whole procedure should be the social worker's honest answer to the question: Why should a group that already exists be made the object of social work activities? A great many groups can get along very nicely without the intervention of professionals. But some groups do not succeed in satisfying their members. Others get along very well with themselves, but make trouble for their neighbors. Some play-groups use streets and other places where physical hazards are unnecessarily great. Some adolescent gangs are at war with other gangs or with the police. Obviously such conditions indicate either that the group should be broken up or somehow redirected. However, I am frankly skeptical about the adequacy of existing techniques to "capture" and control well established groups.

Quite a different task is the development of new groups out of persons not previously associated. Here the first problem is to find, not a common interest, for none exists, but like interests which may be made to supplement each other, or which suggest potentially common interests. Lonsomeness is a problem to many rooming-house dwellers, farmers' wives, invalids, and newcomers to a city. Contacts with them may be made in various ways by a social worker who may bring them together quite casually for an entertainment, a game or a party. Out of such a gathering or perhaps a series of them may come the notion of a more regular assembly or an organized society. If this suggestion can come from one of the prospective members, so much the better. In promoting such a new group, consideration should be given to probable similarity of interests, freedom from mutual prejudices, proximity of age and schooling, marital status, and the like.

THE worker with groups needs to be aware of certain common characteristics of interest groups or associations. Such groups originate naturally in the presence of some felt need or state of unrest and usually pass within a few years from birth to death. Whether spontaneous or promoted, they may develop slowly, or in the face of some dramatic event may grow very rapidly in numbers, enthusiasm and prestige. It is natural, but not inevitable, that they should take on a measure of formal organization with a code, written or unwritten, leaders and perhaps elected officers, formulated rules, and the like. Formalization is normally accompanied by recognition; others take notice and accord the new group praise, scorn, fear, or suppression. Apparently new groups thrive on a certain amount of opposition. Periodically there will come crises: defeats in sports or alley fights, jealousy between would-be leaders, interference by outside authority, betrayal of trust by a member, withdrawal of a slighted faction. Every such crisis calls for keenness of insight, quickness and firmness of action on the part of leader and sponsor. Sometimes it is possible to pull a group together again; at other times decline cannot be checked and complete disintegration will be the outcome. Meanwhile there may be a period of formal continuance without much vitality. In some such fashion every interest group passes through its life cycle. A social worker who is aware of this will spare himself much waste effort and direct his energies to better advantage.

A group worker needs also to be familiar with the more common factors in group disorganization and whether it is

practicable to counteract them. For convenience these factors may be grouped under three heads: general changes, attacks by enemies, and internal conditions. The decline of many interest groups is clearly related to such general changes as the depression, growing up or marriage of members, introduction of new forms of recreation. Others wither under the attack of rival fraternities, clubs, gangs, or of some external authority. In most instances there are some internal conditions that seem to have contributed to group decay; personal rivalry, the rise of cliques, preoccupation with other activities, domination by a sponsor, poorly planned meetings, leadership that is stupid, uninspiring, or dishonest.

My own observation is that the most important single factor in the success or failure of interest groups is the quality and continuity of leadership. A leader needs to be distinguished from an expert, a boss, and an executive, although the same person frequently plays more than one of these roles. An expert is a specialist who possesses knowledge and skill not otherwise available. A boss is one who makes decisions, lays out plans, and dominates the life of a group. If the boss is one of the members, the director will have his hands full. If the social worker plays the role of boss, his usefulness will be short-lived. An executive is an administrator, one who keeps the wheels of an organization running. At the best he will really be a leader, but not all leaders are good executives. The leader may be the person with shrewd hunches, cleverness in presenting issues, and boundless enthusiasm, while at his heels is a faithful subordinate who turns the ideas and ideals of the leader into concrete reality.

A LEADER, then, is one who gives expression to group sentiments; he does not implant brand new ideas, but neither does he merely repeat what everyone in the group is saying. He senses the confused notions and vague feelings of the group and reduces them to some clever formula. He has the confidence of the group and plans both for and with it, delegating responsibility and stimulating participation. In short he not only serves the group; he becomes a symbol of group unity.

A group without a leader can hardly last long. But leaders may and often should change, as the needs and situations of the group change. The leader of an athletic group must be competent in the given sport, but not inclined to hog the limelight. The leader of a study group must know how to stimulate reading and free discussion. To lead a protest or reform group he must show vitality and a fighting spirit. Thus leadership is not a specific trait, nor a particular constellation of traits; it is a relative thing, relative to the group's purposes, standards, and needs.

One of the major tasks of a social worker in dealing with groups is to discover, train, and bring to recognition leaders from the membership. After all, the social worker is an outsider presumably serving the group at its request, or at least by its consent. Presumably he is something of a leader, something of an expert, and something of an executive. But his success will be measured, not merely in attendance, in games won, in production, and in other tangibles, but especially in the development of initiative, self-government, esprit de corps, and morale in the group itself, and in its wholesome relations with other groups.

When Social Workers Talk Shop

"Words," says Webster, "are units of discourse." The Reader's Digest carries a telling page, Towards a More Picturesque Speech, with pithy and colorful quotations from the great or near great in the field of letters, and the query, "How else would you say it?" Let's turn the tables and single out units of discourse through which social workers convey thought.

All in the Family

Phrases listed below were culled from the utterances during the last six months of some of our best family case workers. "How else would you say it?"

Over-developed habits of cooperation
Cooperative evaluation
Dynamic inter-relationship conducive to emotional well-being
Shared humanity
Predominantly purposive listening interview
Skilled questioning equilibrated with receptive silence
Constructive utilization of conflict
Joint process of orientation
Conflicted [I am (am not), he, she is (is not), they are (are not)]
Client ambivalence to step-sidling
Patternizing the concept
Concept of the sociological causality of delinquency
Unconscious use of the psychological mechanism of projection
Yes—and no
Integrating work relief into the total family situation
Verbalized dissatisfaction
Conscious selectivity and controlled intake
Client-partner relationship

Shades of Montreal, 1935

I Then and There Resolved:

To find my proper category
To resolve my conflicts
To forsake rugged individualism
To crystallize my thinking
To guide my deliberative processes
To critically evaluate commonly accepted principles
To face reality situations
To get myself organized horizontally and vertically!
To be differentially diagnosed!
To integrate my experiences into my general social philosophy
To evaluate my professional soundness
To find observational tools for patterns of behavior
To approach problems realistically
To become rehabilitated through case work-group work technique
To seek therapeutic aids to knowledge
To delve into the unconscious
To speak in terms of psychic determinism
To drown my sorrows at the Piccadilly Club!

Toronto JAM

Border Lines and Gaps

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

THE bright autumn sun had no magic for Miss Bailey as she turned down the street toward the office. She well knew what was waiting for her and she'd rather be whipped any day than face it. The human realities of "going out of this business of relief" were getting to be a little too much for her. A glance into the waiting room confirmed her apprehensions. There they were, a double row of them, the men who didn't and wouldn't believe they were unemployable just because WPA had said so. "If I were to pass out tonight," she told herself as she hung up her coat, "they could put on my tomb-stone 'Died of WPA's unemployables.' "

> *Miss Bailey Says . . .*
>
> *We social workers look at the requirements of the man; WPA looks at the requirements of the job and between us a lot of helpless people are being badly mauled. What can be done, for example, for—*
>
> *A fairly competent old cabinet maker who managed to support himself and his wife until two years ago and who believes himself as good as ever, though WPA writes him off as senile?*
>
> *A neurotic woman who says she's forty, though she fifty if she's a day, who clings to the mistaken idea that she's a first-rate stenographer—and WPA will have none of her?*

She had just picked up the morning mail, topped as usual by a new administrative order, when Miss Wilson of the visiting staff burst in:

"Do you know what they've done to old Muller, the cabinet maker? They've turned him back and written 'senile' across his card. It's made him nearly crazy, but he isn't any more senile than I am."

"What does he say about it?"

"That maybe his hands shook a little, he wanted a job so badly, and maybe his eyes watered, but that the 'young feller' up there never gave him a chance to explain that he could do just as good a day's work as anybody."

Miss Bailey remembered Muller—he'd done some small repairs around the office—a quiet old fellow of sixty-five, a little puttery but a good enough workman if given his time. She remembered with what pride he had told her that until two years ago he and his wife had never "had a nickel off anybody," and had put their quarter on the collection plate every Sunday "as regular as John D. himself." Times had been hard but they'd made out until the rheumatism took him. Then his old boss died and the shop closed up, and pretty soon "me and the old lady were right down to marrow bones." He had taken relief as something that had to be put up with till "they" began hiring again. That he would be counted too old to hire never entered his simple honest head.

"He's sitting out there now," Miss Wilson went on, "like an old dog that doesn't know why he's been beaten. He twists his hands and says, 'Maybe nobody'll ever hire me now if this gets out. Nobody ought to say a man like me can't work any more. It ain't right.' What can I do, Miss Bailey? What can I tell him? That he won't be let starve? I'm not even sure of that! Old-age assistance? There's a gap of five years before he's eligible."

Miss Bailey pushed a bowl of clips back and forth and spoke more to herself than to her visitor:

"And there are hundreds, thousands, like him right here in town—and the same thing is happening all over the country. We certify men by one definition of employability and PWA turns them down by another. We look at the requirements of the individual man; WPA looks at the requirements of the technical job, and in the pulling and hauling between us old Muller and the others like him are being destroyed."

"He says the men ahead of him in the line were all younger than he and were all taken on," put in Miss Wilson.

"Undoubtedly. There again the two theories clash. Our rules give no top age limit—need and capacity for work are our measures. But WPA must also show results on its projects, so it uses all the selective methods of industrial employers, and of course the older men are pushed aside. I can't prove it, but I'm as sure as I am that my name's Bailey that men over fifty, and younger still if they're white-collar, have no better chance with WPA here than they have on any other hiring line."

"But what's going to happen to them?" asked Miss Wilson. "Isn't this tag of unemployable that's being tied on so free and easy going to be a brand when it comes to hunting a regular job? And what's to become of these people? Are they to be on relief the rest of their lives?"

"WRITE your own answers. You know them as well as I do. Maybe we ourselves are a little to blame for the confusion. In our anxiety to place all our Mullers perhaps we've been too informal and liberal in interpreting the rules; if we'd been more hard-boiled about certifying there might not be so many disappointments now. We knew from the first that WPA, in spite of its theory, was going to be so wholesale that it couldn't possibly see our old Mullers, but we've gone ahead and certified by the theory and now we're burned up by the performance.

"Well," Miss Bailey gave the bowl of clips a last shove, "Let's get back to old Muller. We can't do much about most things but we can make a try at a few. Let's see if we can't make him stick at WPA. Just knowing that we're trying may hearten him a little—and us too. We'll follow the letter of our rules—and of WPA's theory—and we'll re-certify him for the next project where he might conceivably fit; and if he's turned down we'll certify him again and we'll keep it up till he sticks."

"But isn't that giving him an awful beating?"

"Not if he knows what we're trying to do, and of course you'll put it up to him. It has a good chance to work. Right here is a report from a district not unlike

ours that tried it with a hundred cases that had been turned back. The men had to be game of course, but at each re-certification some of them were taken. They've rolled over four times now so far and sixty have stuck."

The efficiency objectives of WPA have led many social workers who must deal with the human beings it rejects to the reluctant conclusion that there may have been virtues of sorts in the old despised leaf-raking projects. At least leaf-raking and its equivalent offered some outlet for the slow-paced and under-equipped and did not strike at their morale by labeling them as unemployable because they could not swing a pick or meet the requirements of high-geared production methods. But isn't there, social workers ask, some middle ground between leaf-raking and the complete discarding of middle-aged people?

"It's the awful finality of that word 'unemployable'," said a worker in a mid-western city. "It falls on people like the crack of doom and either finishes them off entirely so that they no longer care or try, or else makes them fighting mad, ready to go out and smash the works. And the way things are now, there's practically nothing we can do except in a handful of cases, so few that they're a joke. Unless a man has full working strength and speed he's turned back to relief and being on relief means, or soon will mean if all the pronouncements are carried to their logical conclusion, that he is and forever more will be unemployable. There's a stigma for you!

"OF course some of them are unemployable by any commercial standard. I don't deny that, but I don't think we ought to be licked by it or let them be licked if we can help it. What about this pioneering on social frontiers by private agencies we used to hear so much about? Why isn't this job right up that street? We have experience enough to know that under sheltered conditions where speeded-up production is not the objective, people whom competition has thrown out can be usefully and satisfactorily employed. Look at the Crawford Shops of the New York AICP, and the Goodwill Industries, and the sheltered workshops for the tuberculous, and the Mission Farm outside of Minneapolis."

Women are one of the worst of the many problems which the "shift to work" has left on the relief doorstep. For women, it seems, want to work too, and have no relish for the stigma of "unemployable" which continued relief status may put upon them. But there are as yet few projects for them of any scope and not much future hope of projects adequate to the situation.

"I don't want to pick on the WPA," said a relief administrator in an eastern city. "It's under just as much pressure as we are and from more directions, but we have 7000 unattached women on our relief rolls, and most of them are capable of doing some kind of work, yet so far as I know there is no project in sight that can possibly take them up. They're not old—the average is only a little over thirty—and they want to work, but there isn't any work for which they can qualify. Most of them are completely unskilled, and the supposedly skilled ones do not measure up to the WPA qualifications.

"I wonder if we wouldn't be a good deal smarter if instead of cooking up work projects extremely unlikely to fit the uncertain capacities of these women, we set up projects to teach them to work. Most of them know very little about it now in the sense of having something to sell in competition with others but they are teachable and willing. It seems to me we are missing a chance in not using projects to give these women something that industry or business is likely to want and that might rescue them from being last hired and first fired.

"Of course we'll still have the Miss Johnsons. Poor Miss Johnson. She says she's forty, but if she isn't over fifty I'm sweet sixteen. Her work history is a long record of failure—always someone's else fault of course—but she insists she is a high class stenographer, and nothing else, and that she positively will not be left on relief. It's just politics and favoritism in the WPA, she says, that keeps her out. We tried her three or four times on the old work-relief projects but she wrecked the morale of every office she set foot in. WPA can't do a thing for Miss Johnson and it isn't fair to expect it to. Neither can we as things stand now, but I still believe that a good psychiatrist could do a lot for her and bring her to the point of accepting training for some kind of work by which she could quite possibly support herself for a good while to come. Help for the Miss Johnsons is a gap that a wholesale program can never fill."

Social workers close in to the mechanics of the "shift to work" are frankly alarmed over the size and nature of what will be left of the relief load after WPA has done its best. They see WPA taking only the most effective workers and, in the large gesture by which its progenitors promised that it would absorb all the employables they see deadly implications for those who are left. Among them are, of course, some who never have been and never will be employable, but in far greater numbers are those who are still capable of effective work in anything but the most restricted labor market. To consign them to the scrap-heap, to hold out relief as the answer for the rest of their lives would be, the social workers protest, an unthinkable tragedy. "The depression," they say, "threw into the relief hopper many people who had been on the economic borderline all their lives and didn't know it because someway they got by. They don't know it yet. They want to work and there isn't any reason why they shouldn't. Why can't we have some of these projects geared to the capacities of the people and not to showing results? They can work and they should work, and relief is no answer for them, for the community or for the country. Why don't we look this thing in the face and get busy on it? Whether or not we believe that the federal government must and ultimately will do something about it, why don't we make a start, community by community? The longer we wait the harder it will be and it is hard enough right now."

THIS series of intimate discussions of day-to-day contacts of workers and supervisors with predicaments of families on relief, has been reprinted from the beginning, March 1933 to April 1935 inclusive, in three pamphlets, Miss Bailey Says. . . . Thirty cents each postpaid from The Survey. Quantity rates on request.

THE COMMON WELFARE

Relief Ructions

THE overheated relief personnel atmosphere in New York which has been approaching the boiling point ever since the advent of WPA, bubbled over late last month with a good deal of sound and fury. The issue was between the Emergency Relief Bureau and the organization of its employes, the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies. The ERB announced an impending staff reduction of 10 percent in view of the 40 percent reduction in home relief cases due to transfer to WPA; the Association protested that reduction as unsound in view of existing inadequacies and present and future uncertainties. The issue came to a head when it was announced that about 900 persons, approximately half of the total cut contemplated under present plans, would be laid off on November 6. First to go would be some 400 whom the ERB held to be incompetent; the remainder, as in any further reductions, would be determined on the basis of seniority—beginning with the last hired. The Association —the union as it calls itself in its public statements— which had already approved a "stoppage" on the call of its leaders, promptly demanded a public hearing of its case by the board of the ERB. At this hearing the ERB presented the facts and figures of the diminishing case load, and the unsoundness of maintaining administrative expenditure at a peak in the face of declining relief expenditures; the union challenged the stability of these facts and figures and urged that reduced pressure, if any, be used as an opportunity for more adequate service to the client. Two days later the ERB announced that its earlier decision on dismissals had to stand but that WPA had agreed to take on dismissed ERB employes "who can qualify under the regulations" (meaning the means test, says the union) and further that all would be placed on a WPA preferential list for administrative jobs within the 10 percent non-relief quota permitted by regulation.

That night the union notified all its locals to "down tools" from 9:30 to 1 p.m. next day. It demanded:

Forty percent increase in relief.
Average case load of forty-five as basis for judging size of staff.
Guarantee of transferral to WPA administrative non-relief status. No wage cuts. Retention of sick leave and vacation rights.
Preferential lists jointly controlled by ERB and AWPRA for future reinstatements.
All laid off workers to have a full hearing upon request.
Creation of an adequate floating staff.
Five day week, elimination of speed-up and overtime.

Estimates differ as to the numbers, union members and their sympathizers, who answered the call. The ERB says 3500 of its 17,000 employes took part in the stoppage, the union 7500. Policemen, observing the mass meeting and its overflow, and uncertain as to whether this was a football rally or what, guessed 5000. In any case it was an impressive demonstration, orderly and earnest, and excited because, as its leaders saw it, "a white collar organized labor union of this size and militancy is unprecedented in labor history."

Meantime the board of the ERB, its long negotiations in the area of collective bargaining come to nothing, and apparently looking on the stoppage as a desertion of duty rather than a gesture of protest, posted a notice that all persons who had participated in it would lose their seniority and be counted as new employes; which was taken to mean that all future layoffs would be from among the "stoppagers." Whereat leaders among the protestants called for more mass meetings and a "real strike" shutting off all relief in the city if the union demands were not met.

Under the heat of the situation certain things stand out: administrators facing the need to curtail staff in view of changed conditions; staff workers uncertain as to their future as a result of their own sincere and effective efforts in transferring people from relief to job rolls. The ERB can adopt no other course than to start to scale down. It seems to have acted wisely, however, in its later reconsideration of its ruling on loss of seniority, and in limiting "discipline" to docking the pay of the protestants for their three-hour stoppage, coupled with a warning that it must not happen again.

Housing Philosophy

DESPITE the general impatience with the lag in the government housing program, the recent joint conference on housing held in Washington and attended by some 250 representatives of public and private agencies interested in housing, indicates that we have come a long way in the two years since housing was first officially included in the national recovery program. Although there were many points of disagreement—for example, whether public or private initiative should prevail, whether new housing should be in city or country, whether low-cost housing should be built on high-priced land, and so on—there was general agreement among the delegates that housing is a public responsibility and must be faced accordingly, be it through direct subsidy, through government credit to private agencies, through guaranteeing of loans or through other devices. There was further agreement that the housing program must be taken out of the category of an emergency public works program and must be dealt with as an important national problem per se. Two years ago such doctrines would have been considered idealistic if not socialistic. This conference took them for granted and pushed on to ways and means.

This was the third in a series of conferences called by Frederic A. Delano, vice-chairman of the National Resources Board, to discuss means of effecting better cooperation between public and private agencies in the field of housing. Its specific purpose was to enable the delegates to evaluate the federal government's housing work and to establish a base upon which to develop informed public opinion in support of a sound, comprehensive housing program; for it is well realized that no matter how well the foundations are laid, real progress depends on how actively and intelligently the public supports the program.

Six sessions brought the delegates up to date with official plans and offered opportunity to hear the views of leaders on various aspects of the problem. The major

topics discussed were slum reclamation, planning for the location of low-cost projects, site planning and types of dwelling units, acquisition of property, financing of low-rent housing, and the services of the federal government to home owners and tenants. Attention was also given to the matter of management and of coordination of government housing activities. Some there were who felt that, since one part of the government program was predicated on public housing as the solution and another on the possibilities of private industry, absolute coordination was impossible. However, no one questioned the need of the central housing committee which the President proposes to appoint. This committee, while having no administrative authority, will provide through the pooling of housing information and experience the means by which each agency can work more efficiently in its own sphere.

So keen was the interest of the delegates that it was decided to hold a similar conference next year, to be planned by a special committee, in cooperation with the National Association of Housing Officials.

Drinking and Responsibility .

INDIVIDUAL responsibility toward the use of liquor is the aim of the educational campaign launched by an eminent group of Americans organized as the Council for Moderation, Inc. In a preliminary announcement, Everett Colby, president, declares that the Council will not participate in a wet or dry political controversy, nor will it resort to legislative action, nor attempt to reform drunkards or prosecute intoxicated drivers:

> Our task is to give warning that alcoholic beverages, if consumed at all, must be taken with caution, and that overindulgence is a socially reprehensible thing. . . . We believe that attempts to enforce abstinence by law always have, and always will, defeat their own ends. Total abstinence is a consciously adopted personal attitude, and not a rule of living dependent on coercive action.

As a general statement, that position might be challenged by examples in other fields of public health, where law has been at least useful in helping to build up personal attitudes necessary for the protection of others. Generalities aside, however, the Council's stand for education in the effects of alcohol, based on scientific fact, fills an important need long overlooked in the befuddling of political and propagandist claims. We are glad to transmit its invitation to those of like mind to become members. The Council's address is 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. There are no membership dues.

No Day in Court

AT the opening of the fall term the US Supreme Court refused to reopen the case of Angelo Herndon, the young Negro sentenced to twenty years on a Georgia chain gang under an "inciting to insurrection" law unused for sixty years. [See The Survey for October, page 303.] The Supreme Court decision not to hear further arguments on the question of its jurisdiction in the case puts Herndon's fate directly in the hands of Governor Talmadge. At this writing Herndon, who has been free on bail since spring, after two years in jail, is preparing to return to Georgia to give himself up. A formal application for pardon is being prepared, and a Joint Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense, made up of representatives of six defense organizations, is circulating petitions to Governor Talmadge on his behalf. Eighteen additional indictments are pending under the old slave law.

Angelo Herndon was born in Ohio, and left school at thirteen to work in the coal mines, first of Kentucky, then of Alabama. At the time of his arrest he was a Communist organizer in Atlanta, working with both white and Negro unemployed groups. Racial and political prejudice was stirred against him at his trial. Those who have followed the case closely see in it not only the possibility of a grave miscarriage of justice, so far as one individual is concerned, but a threat to the civil rights of all liberals.

Crime and the Criminal

IN spite of evident cross-purposes among some of the specialists assembled recently by Governor Lehman of New York for a four-day conference on crime, the criminal and society, it seems likely that a legislative program will emerge that will go beyond catching and convicting. The conference delved into the personal, social and economic conditions of which crime is a symptom, examined environment—"slums and gangs are Siamese twins"—and certain methods of the school system as factors in juvenile delinquency, before it went on to methods of apprehending, trying and treating the offender—as well as exposing his partners, the racketeer and shyster lawyer.

Following the conference the governor appointed a committee of thirty to review the proceedings and to develop, before the legislature convenes in January, a comprehensive and constructive outline for reform in all phases of law enforcement. The magnitude of the committee's task is indicated by the fact that the records of the conference run well over a million words. The committee includes lawyers, jurists, educators, police and prison officials and social workers—among the last; Jane M. Hoey, Henrietta Additon, Edward R. Cass, Frederick A. Moran, John Slawson, Austin H. MacCormick and Dr. Walter M. Thayer.

It is expected that the committee will weigh the matter of interstate compacts in the prevention and detection of crime which was the chief topic of another recent crime conference called by Governor Hoffman of New Jersey.

Aid for the Ethiopians

WITHOUT threatening the letter or the spirit of neutrality Americans may extend assistance to the people of Ethiopia in their present crisis through either of two instrumentalities, the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and its various chapters, or American Aid to Ethiopia, 2 West 45 Street, New York.

The International Committee of Red Cross Societies in Geneva offered assistance to both the Italian and Ethiopian Red Cross in the care of sick and wounded. Italy did not require assistance, while Ethiopia reported lack of essential medical supplies and materials. It is for this reason that the American Red Cross is accepting contributions for one combatant and not for the other. Owing to the great difficulties of transportation and the fact that only the most carefully selected and packed materials can be used the ARC is obliged to limit contributions to the

form of funds. It does not contemplate sending personnel to the war area.

American Aid to Ethiopia, incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, is accepting funds with which to equip and transport medical and sanitary personnel, hospital units and so on to aid the civilian and military population of Ethiopia and any Italians who may come within its area of service. Officers are: chairman, William J. Schieffelin; treasurer, Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan; secretary, H. B. Catlin; directors, Thomas Jesse Jones, G. E. Haynes, Sidney Goldstein and Emory Ross. Arrangements are under way to form a widely distributed national committee.

AF of L Old Guard Wins

THE "old guard" and craft unionism overwhelmingly defeated industrial unionism at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, after one of the most bitter debates in the history of organized labor in this country. Led by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers the critics of hard and fast craft lines in labor organization pleaded for a more flexible form of union, and one better suited to the mass production industries. The policy of industrial unionism for automobile workers and other mass production groups had already been defeated in the executive council of the AF of L. In taking the fight to the floor of the convention, Lewis and his supporters pointed to the meager results of the Federation's fifty-five years of activity, with only 3,500,000 out of 39,000,000 wage earners now enrolled, and charged that the AF of L record for the past twenty-five years had been one of "unbroken failure." Lewis held that:

> On the momentous decision of this convention rests the future of the AF of L, for it will tell whether the Federation can be forged into an instrumentality for all the workers or rest content with rendering service to but a paltry three to five million out of all the country's workers.

Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers Union, leader of the "old guard," begged the convention members to have "faith in the executive council," and argued that a change in policy "would work toward diverting control of labor organizations to the jurisdiction of government agencies." The vote was 18,025 in favor of the craft unions, as against 10,924 for industrial unions.

Schooling and Jobs

A SERIOUS indictment of our scheme of education is to be found between the lines of a study of 43,000 young men and women under twenty-five years of age who applied for jobs in the public employment offices of Connecticut in the twelve months ending November 1, 1934. (Youth in Search of Jobs! Connecticut State Employment Service, Hartford.) The median time the men had attended school was 9.4 years; the women, 10.14 years. However, "other than . . . formal schooling the young applicants had little to offer prospective employers." About 75 percent were untrained for a skilled occupation, 40 percent were untrained for work of any kind. Five percent of the men and less than one percent of the girls had had trade school training. The report points out that trade schools in Connecticut (as in other states) are too few and too limited in staff and equipment to accommodate all who seek admission. About 300 students graduate from the state's trade schools annually, as against 13,000 from the highschools. Trade school graduates, it is held, have an advantage in the labor market, since they are prepared for the skilled trades in which there is a continuing labor shortage. A study by the State Board of Education shows that since 1930 the Hartford trade school has placed 86 percent of its graduates in their own trades within three months after graduation, and 96 percent within six months. Clerical work and teaching, the main vocational goals of the 43,000 jobless youths, were overcrowded even before the depression.

The chief conclusion of the Employment Service study is "the immediate necessity of establishing an extensive and adequate training program for the young people who will constitute our future labor supply." This would include not only a chance to acquire marketable skills, but also vocational counseling and placement through a junior division of the public employment service.

New York's Hospital Year

THE New York City Department of Hospitals is on its way to celebrating its two hundredth anniversary in a way far more significant, though more difficult, than bronze memorials. There will be meetings and clinical demonstrations in 1936 to commemorate the first public hospital wards opened in 1736 in a building on the site of the new civic center. The real "celebration," however, will lie in completing a five-point program on which the Department embarked this year under the leadership of its commissioner, Dr. S. S. Goldwater. Essentially the program is to clear away any last vestiges of the old almshouse aims and standards that too often have lurked in public hospital systems. The five points include relationships between the city's medical colleges and the public hospitals, so that the latter will gain the impetus and standards of teaching institutions; the development of a research and graduate teaching center in the badly neglected field of chronic disease; use of the hospitals for postgraduate education of physicians and for a more carefully worked out educational program for their internes. Both those who serve the hospitals and the half of New York who use them should gain by such a celebration.

New York's other half—the users of the voluntary hospitals—also confront a memorable year. The group hospitalization plan for semi-private care, launched in the spring, has gotten off to a faster start than anyone could have anticipated and now enrolls its tens of thousands, largely among professional and clerical workers. A still wider plan, however, is recommended by the Hospital Council, representing all parts of the hospital field. As outlined by Dr. Goldwater, chairman of the Council, it contemplates enrollment of the city's 700,000 members of labor unions in an organization with small dues which would entitle them to ward care in the voluntary hospitals at need. Such a step would go far to ease the present "desperate" financial straits of the voluntary hospitals and enable them to continue an essential service; it would assure self-supporting care in sickness to people accustomed to pay their way in health. The needs of unemployed workers can be met by the public hospitals. Not the least exhilarating aspect of New York's hospital bicentennial is the sight of a city where public and private administrators are working hand in hand.

EDUCATION

CCC Classes

MORE than half the men enrolled in the CCC are now taking part in the educational program, according to a study made for the American Association for Adult Education under a Carnegie grant. (The School in the Camps, by Frank Ernest Hill. American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. No charge.) Mr. Hill writes on the basis of visits to camps from New England to California. He found more than 16,000 instructors teaching some 175,000 men in informal classes devoted to a variety of subjects from college mathematics to cooking. The average schooling of enrollees is 8.7 years, though many thousands come to camp illiterate, while nearly half have had highschool work. Most of the courses are on a ninth grade level, and planned for a three months' period because of the shifts in enrollment. Except for illiterates for whom state laws compel class attendance, the entire educational program is voluntary. At some camps the enrollees have constructed school houses after working hours. At others classes meet in recreation rooms, offices or the public schools of nearby towns.

Mr. Hill recommends that more definite standards be adopted for all types of CCC classes, that full executive and supervisory staffs in Washington and in the corps areas be organized, and that better school quarters and equipment be provided. His report, an 84-page booklet, is written with a wealth of detail and many human interest accounts of projects and classes.

Report on Wisconsin

CRITICISM of both administrators and teachers is contained in the report of the Wisconsin Senate Committee appointed to investigate charges of "radicalism" at the state university. The five state senators selected as their chief targets, Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university, and Professor E. A. Ross, head of the department of sociology. The committee stated that it was convinced that:

> For several years past the university has been advertised extensively both in the state and throughout the nation as an ultra-liberal institution, and one in which communistic teachings were encouraged and where avowed Communists were welcome and allowed to spread doctrines upon the campus with the permission and connivance of the administration of the university....

The committee made four recommendations: that the university, and other state educational agencies, "frown upon the activities of all societies not clearly organized as American societies under the Constitution"; that they cooperate with any organization formed for "the furtherance of Americanism"; that the University cooperate in "every effort to secure full and complete information as to anti-American activities"; and that disciplinary action be taken against any university member or group seeking "to undermine the position or character of any individual, or take part in inter-institutional political maneuvering."

Youth Against War

EIGHT national youth organizations have issued a call to highschool and college students to join in a peace demonstration on November 11. Because Armistice Day is a legal holiday in thirty states, this "mobilization against war" will have little resemblance to the anti-war strike in April. The participating groups, representing various shades of political and social belief, are the student councils of the YWCA and YMCA, the National Student Federation of America, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the American Youth Congress, the National Student League, the Committee on Militarism in Education, and the student sections of the American League Against War and Fascism. The joint statement urges students to unite behind a four-point program: to support genuine neutrality legislation to prevent the entanglement of the United States in war—"no loans, credit, munitions or secondary war materials to belligerents"; to work for "the demilitarization of our colleges and schools" through the passage of the Nye-Kvale bill to make the ROTC optional instead of compulsory; "to insist on opportunities, in the curriculum and out, for relating our education to these crucial problems"; to refuse to support the government "in any war it may undertake."

A Guidance Experiment

HOW in Boston an effort is being made to bring vocational guidance and counseling to unemployed young men between seventeen and twenty-five years of age is told by Frank K. Welch, supervisor of the project, in Boys' Work Exchange, the bulletin of the city-wide Boys' Work Conference. The 1934 state unemployment census showed 15,000 jobless, employable youths in this age group in the city. The project, organized on a city-wide basis, is using a combination group-individual approach. At weekly group meetings the current economic situation is studied, as background material, followed by consideration of occupational trends, types of training and personality traits needed for various occupations, practical job-hunting techniques. Besides the group conferences, the counselors arrange to see each man at least once a week in a private conference, during which a definite individual plan can be worked out. Representatives of industry give informal talks at some of the group meetings, and 113 free industrial and occupational movie films have been made available.

School Employment

IN New York City, school and relief officials agree that it will not be possible to find any kind of jobs for the 11,000 highschool students who are to receive "incidentals and carfare money" of $3 to $6 a month from NYA funds. The original plan was to grant the allowances in return for "socially desirable work," but principals signing NYA lists are being required to certify only that each pupil did his school work to the best of his ability. NYA officials report that there has been little difficulty in finding tasks for highschool students in other parts of the state, and none at all in providing work for college and graduate students, who are allowed to earn from $15 to $40 monthly.

ROTC Gains

AN increase of 15 to 20 percent over last year in campus military training units is shown by enrollment figures from the Reserve Officers Training Corps of forty leading colleges and universities. The total gain over last year is more than 5000 men. The popularity of military training on the campus is held due in part to larger student bodies. Other factors are free uniforms being supplied by the government this year, and the possibility of good jobs for reserve officers on graduation, as commanders in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The University of Illinois reports the largest gain, with 3619 students enrolled for military training, 460 more than last year. Purdue University has the

largest training corps in its history, with 2081 members, 435 more than in 1934-5. Only one decrease has been reported, the University of Iowa showing a drop in ROTC enrollment from 1514 to 1306.

The Committee on Militarism in Education (2929 Broadway, New York) has prepared a bibliography on campus military training, including books, pamphlets and magazine articles. It also offers reprints of the Nye-Kvale bill to abolish compulsory military training in public schools and colleges.

Teachers Unions

UNDER the leadership of Charles J. Hendley, temporary chairman of the executive board, the Teachers Union of New York, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is undertaking an aggressive organization campaign. In September, the officers and part of the membership left the union in protest against "left wing trends." [See THE SURVEY, October 1935, page 306.] The union has advanced a twelve-point program, including restoration of 1932 salary levels; restoration of full absence refunds and more liberal sabbatical leaves; protection of tenure and pension rights; abolition of compulsory "alertness courses"; reduction in size of classes; academic freedom; "a full educational budget to meet the needs of the children and the schools"; organization of all teachers "into one effective teachers union movement." Its headquarters are at 72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The former officers of the Union, led by Henry R. Linville, have organized the New York Teachers Guild with "a progressive labor philosophy." For the present the Guild will not seek affiliation with the AF of L. It has opened headquarters at 104 Fifth Avenue.

SUMMARY of laws affecting education passed so far this year in twenty states is offered in Circular 145 of the US Office of Education, prepared by Ward W. Keesecker, specialist in school legislation.

A FOURTH revision of The Parents Bookshelf, a list for study groups compiled by Ada Hart Arlitt for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is published by the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

A NEW booklet issued by City and Country School (165 West 12 Street, New York) is not only a description of the program of this pioneer progressive school, but a rich source of suggestion for teachers and recreation leaders dealing with boys and girls in the three-to-thirteen age group.

PROTEST against the recent political turnover in the Pennsylvania State Library is being made to Governor Earle by the American Library Association, which points out that trained employes with records of successful experience are being dismissed to make room for political appointees, and urges that the State Library be placed upon "a purely professional basis as an educational agency."

MORE than sixty films of educational interest are listed by the Department of Secondary Education of the National Education Association (130 West 42 Street, New York) after a survey of plans for the 1935-36 season by Dr. William Lewin, chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Department. Ten pictures have been tentatively chosen for discussion in motion-picture appreciation courses, and study guides will be provided to supplement the study of these films. About 2000 highschools now have such courses.

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Old-Age Assistance

WITH thirty-six states and the District of Columbia boasting some form of old-age assistance the fall season of 1935 marks an important drive ahead on that sector of the social security front. Alabama and the District of Columbia were the latest to adopt such laws. Of the twelve states remaining outside the fold, Texas and Oklahoma recently voted constitutional amendments to permit old-age assistance legislation and Kentucky voters were scheduled to vote on such an amendment in November.

Wheels are turning in most states to get existing laws into actual check-paying operation, but their speed generally is impaired by lack of funds and incomplete plans for federal-state cooperation.

Old-age assistance laws which have become effective within the past six months in Maryland, Rhode Island and Arkansas have brought floods of applications. Money will become available somewhat more slowly. In Vermont, with two thousand applications received, payment depends upon federal subsidy. Montana has a new old-age pension law with no funds but sees a prospect of loosening some relief revenues when federal money becomes available. Payment in Missouri also is being stalled off by uncertainties of federal aid. Connecticut received first applications October 1.

In Illinois, despite passage of a new pension law, delay till the next special session of the legislature has been decreed, presumably until the state law is made to conform to the federal act. Massachusetts, which now has more than 23,000 pensioners, and California, which has had a "1929 model" statute, liberalized their laws this year. California now has a minimum age limit of sixty-five, with monthly benefits ranging from $20 to $35. In Virginia prospects are bright for election of a new House of Delegates favorable to old-age assistance legislation. Wisconsin at latest reports was still stalled by a Senate-Assembly disagreement on measures and methods of liberalizing its law.

The state Supreme Court in Nebraska ruled unconstitutional a measure passed by the legislature appropriating in advance certain tax money to carry out Nebraska's participation in the federal Social Security Act. While not involving the validity of Nebraska's pension law, the decision will further delay its operation and may be used in other states against 1935 legislation which was passed in anticipation of the federal Act.

Prisoners Must Pay

NO longer will the state of Michigan extend free hospitality to "big racketeers" and other solvent criminals who are incarcerated. State funds are much in demand for more constructive uses and Michigan's legislature, at its last session, embodied into law its conviction that good citizens should not pay "keep" for convicted lawbreakers with fat bank accounts. Michigan, since 1923, has levied costs on the estates of solvent insane persons committed to state hospitals. Last year the state received $207,392 in cash and $100,000 in securities from this source. It was only a step from this levy to a similar charge on the solvent prison population. Michigan exempts from payment prisoners whose families would by such payment be forced to seek public assistance.

Michigan has new legislative authority in another progressive correctional endeavor. Probationary and recovery camps

are being used for rehabilitation of prisoners, the stay of each case in camp being decided on its merits. While not by any means untried, prison camps providing for a preparatory period of adjustment to a free environment, with wholesome outdoor living and work habits, are still in an experimental stage. Michigan has one recovery camp nearly completed and further developments planned, which should serve as an interesting demonstration.

Nominated for Oblivion

NOT so long ago considered a definite social gain, the Women's Court of New York City has now been nominated for oblivion in favor of what is believed to be a more effective program for dealing with the problem of prostitution. The recommendation is the result of two and a half years of study by a Women's Court Committee of the New York Welfare Council, representing jointly the League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club, and the Protective and Correctional Section of the Council. That present methods of arresting and punishing prostitutes are "ineffectual in solving the most vital social aspects of the problem" is the conclusion.

A five-point plan submitted by the committee recommends greater attention to the arrest and conviction of exploiters of prostitutes rather than to individual offenders, a special bureau within the police department for social rather than punitive treatment, first treatment of minor offenders by case work in the Crime Prevention Bureau, free disease clinics and, where court action is unavoidable, trial in a domestic relations court or, in more flagrant cases over twenty-one years of age which refuse social treatment, the possibility of arraignment before a district court.

Variously Useful

MANUAL OF SETTLEMENT BOYS' WORK, *edited by John M. Kingman and Edward Sidman. National Federation of Settlements, 147 Avenue B, New York. 156 pp. Price, cloth $1, paper 25 cents, direct from the Federation.*

Written by professional workers on the job, this pamphlet is designed for volunteers as well as for trained workers, and may be applied to girls' work as well as to boys'. It includes thorough discussions of philosophy and detailed practice in settlement life.

SOCIAL WORK IN SEATTLE: An inventory and appraisal, *by Olive C. Cadbury and research staff, with recommendations as to Community Fund future policy by Bradley Buell. 137 pp. Price 25 cents from the Seattle Community Fund, 307 Douglas Building, Seattle, Wash.*

A study made under the Graduate Division of Social Work, University of Washington, gives complete inventory of the social work of Seattle, summarizes, tabulates and gives recommendations for future work of Community Fund agencies and Welfare Council.

SOCIAL WORK AT THE MICROPHONE. THE CASE STORY. *Both from Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22 Street, New York. Price 40 cents and 50 cents respectively.*

Practical details of that very special technique, broadcasting, together with examples of good types of programs, and a reading list. The Case Story includes a brief discussion of and many good examples of "a simple form of writing."

WHEN A FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEIGHBOR: A Brief for the Private Agency of Family Social Work, *prepared by the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., with the Family Welfare Association of America. 47 pp. Price 50 cents; ten or more at 35 cents; direct from CCC, Inc., 155 East 44 Street, New York.*

Prepared as a source book for use of local campaign groups and family agencies, to bolster the arguments, uphold the hands and generally inspire the private agencies in securing the financial and moral support of their "good neighbors."

Purpose and Program

STEADY progress towards a well-chosen goal has been the gratifying history of the New York State Charities Aid Association, since its organization in 1872. Shifting emphases, disconcerting about-faces of policy, changed relationships through pressure of the time, all seem to have been conspicuously absent because of a far-seeing original purpose, viz: a private organization to aid and promote wise public programs and public health, to prevent public dependence and to improve the condition of those in public charitable institutions.

As an illustration of its purposeful planning through the years the Association has recently published a pamphlet, For Each Child—The Care He Needs (free on request from the Association, 105 East 22 Street, New York) tracing the history of its efforts in behalf of children dependent on public support or protection. It tells of the beginnings of its system of county children's agents, now state-wide, of their stimulation of public activity and of the growing interrelationship of community and state responsibility.

Outlet for Thinking

THE efforts of agencies in close contact with youth to afford outlet for its purposeful thinking are illustrated by a recent conference sponsored by the Helena Dudley Foundation, Boston, Mrs. John F. Moors, president. Forty-five young people of some fourteen nationalities, most of them from the settlements, gathered at the Robert Gould Shaw Camp, Holliston, Mass., for a long week-end to discuss the topic, The Investment of Life—A Year Ago and Today. S. Max Nelson was chairman and Sir Basil Mathews, lecturer and student of international affairs, leader of the discussion which turned largely on "peace consciousness." It was not, as Mr. Nelson pointed out, a conference that decided anything, but a conference that "opened doors." Among various carry-on suggestions was the proposal to continue the discussion in settlement groups "led but not dominated or propagandized by expert leadership." The conference group itself agreed to meet monthly during the winter at Denison House for further exploration.

A NEW bibliography on The Beginnings, Developments and Nature of Institutions for the Care of Juvenile Delinquents, compiled by Florence K. Reese, has been issued as Bulletin Number 132 of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 East 22 Street, New York. Price 10 cents.

A RECENT study showed that considerably less than 50 percent of the total employed staff in member agencies of the Family Welfare Association of America belongs to the American Association of Social Workers. Among 1215 workers, representing the staffs of eight public agencies belonging to FWAA, 7 percent were AASW members; while of the 2188 staff members of 185 private agencies, 39 percent belonged to AASW. The figures were gathered by FWAA.

CLEVELAND'S group work agencies had themselves thoroughly surveyed and appraised through a recently completed five months' study. A committee largely made up of board members gave immediate direction to the project, with the assistance of professional consultants' and practioners' committees. The expert services of Eugene T. Lies were commandeered as special consultant and recorder of results. Mr. Lies' report of the study is available at $1 from the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, 1900 Euclid Avenue.

HEALTH

Pegging Progress

AS audits of 1934 are completed, it becomes clear that vigilance is the price of public health progress. For the country as a whole the infant mortality rate suffered a setback, slipping upward from 58.1 to 59.9. The Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company points out that higher rates prevailed generally east of the Mississippi and especially in the South Atlantic states. Of twenty-six eastern states only five—Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia—held or bettered their 1933 record. In the western states ten out of twenty-two showed setbacks. The bulletin queries whether so general a rise may not be a first visible consequence of the curtailment of state health services in recent years.

City babies lost out also, according to the analysis of the American Child Health Association of infant death-rates in 985 cities on the continent and Hawaii. In twenty-three states the average urban infant deathrate was higher than in 1933; in twenty, it was lower, and in four the same. The greater part of the increase in rates came from cities whose previous records were relatively low.

While the tuberculosis deathrate in a group of forty-six cities showed an aggregate decline of 4 percent, according to an analysis by Godias J. Drolet of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, there were fifteen cities where rates were higher in 1934 than in 1933. In 1933 only ten cities had registered an increase. "We can scarcely hold too close a check upon the disease," Mr. Drolet concluded, "as it is constantly surprising us by reappearing suddenly where it was thought to be under control." Honors for the whole group went to Akron, O., with a rate of thirty-five, while other bright spots were Oklahoma City, Syracuse, Akron, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Rochester, N. Y.

Sharpshooting

CHICAGO, with an excellent showing in past years in infant mortality, this year has started a new effort aimed specifically at saving the lives of premature babies. In 1934 the city had 749 infant deaths attributed to prematurity. A regulation adopted by the Board of Health last March makes premature births immediately reportable by telephone to the Board, followed by written confirmation within twenty-four hours. Public health nurses on the staff of the Board, were given training in the care of premature infants at two especially equipped hospitals and were assigned to districts and made responsible for supervision of all premature babies, whether born at home or in a hospital. When a baby is under care of a private physician, the nurse clears with him before taking on the case and puts her services at his disposal. A group of infant welfare physicians, so distributed as to cover all parts of the city, has been trained especially in the care of sick premature infants in families unable to engage a private physician. A station to supply mothers' milk for babies in needy families was established by the Board of Health. Heated beds for premature babies are available for loan to institutions and families where other facilities are lacking. A preliminary survey showed that in 1934 three hospitals especially prepared to care for premature infants lost less than 10 percent, while in other institutions the deathrate among these babies ran to 30 or 40 percent and in one to 70 percent. While equipment was important in saving lives, an intelligent understanding and interest was found even more important. At the annual Conference of Health Officers and Public Health Nurses in New York State, Dr. Julius H. Hess of Chicago, reporting on the experiment, declared that the first three months' experience had been encouraging. Future plans include a vigorous campaign to prevent premature births through proper and more adequate prenatal care. If funds should become available under the Social Security Act the New York State Department of Health hopes to embark on a similar program.

Teachers of Health and Hygiene

PUBLIC health nurses employed by Indiana's schools started this autumn under new regulations of the State Board of Education. To obtain a five-year renewable certificate as a teacher of health and hygiene, an applicant is required to be a graduate nurse registered in the state, and a graduate of a standard college or university with credits which include at least twenty-four semester hours distributed among public health nursing, methods in health teaching, public health, social case-work problems and field practice. Permits valid for one year may be issued to registered nurses who are highschool graduates and have completed six semester hours of public health nursing or two years of successful experience on a generalized public health or school nursing staff. These permits are renewable with three semester hours of additional work leading to a degree with a major in public health nursing.

Own Your Own Hospital

IN and about Elk City, Okla., some 1800 families own and control the Community Hospital through which, at need, they get medical, surgical and dental care. Success of farm cooperatives in the locality paved the way for a plan inaugurated by Dr. Michael Shadid in 1929. Each family membership entails ownership of at least one $50 share of stock, which may be paid for in instalments. This stock provides the capital for the twenty-bed institution. Operating costs and payments to the physicians are met by monthly charges of $1 or $2 a family, according to which of two plans a family chooses. In return the family is entitled to medical and surgical care without further costs except for certain special specified charges. Each member of the hospital cooperative has one vote, regardless of the number of shares of stock held; policies are determined by a board of five directors, none of whom are members of the hospital staff. At first the experiment struggled for survival against the opposition of physicians not connected with it and against drouth and hard times. In recent years it has grown steadily, drawing membership over a radius of 150 miles in the sparsely settled territory of western Oklahoma and Texas. More than sixty cooperative hospitals have been started in Japan in the past five years but this is believed to be the first consumer-owned and controlled hospital in this country.

Cancer's Curability

THAT early diagnosis and prompt and proper treatment scotches cancer in a far higher percentage of cases than the public realizes is the message of this month's annual campaign of the New York City Cancer Committee for education and funds. (To contribute, send $1 for ten labels to the Committee, 150 East 83 Street, New York. Pamphlets on cancer available without charge. Non-New Yorkers may obtain free educational material from the American Society for the Control of Cancer, 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York.) That long continued educational effort is bearing results seems indicated by experience in

Massachusetts, pioneer in this field. While clinics reported varying results in 1934, the State Division of Adult Hygiene found that in general its records both for men and for women showed a rising percentage who came for care at a time when cure was probable.

Intelligent not Squeamish

THE supposed public squeamishness which has sometimes kept the discussion of syphilis from print and from the air was belied once more by experience at this autumn's New York State Fair at Syracuse. There the Division of Social Hygiene of the State Department of Health entered a large exhibit to acquaint visitors with scientific facts on syphilis and its control. Wax models showing skin lesions of the disease were included. The Department believes that this is the first time that this kind of material has been made available to the general public in this state. "Not only was there no objection or adverse comment either during or since the Fair, so far as can be determined, but many of the thousands of persons, including parents and children, who visited and made inquiry about the display commented favorably upon it, indicating an intelligent public interest in syphilis and its control." The exhibit is a part of a coordinated effort for syphilis control which is being carried on by the New York State Department of Health. [See The Survey, August 1935, page 245.] While the larger exhibit units can be lent only under special conditions, owing to their size and the cost of transportation, the smaller are generally available within the state. Consult the Department of Health, Albany.

Dust Storms and Health

LOOKING at Kansas' unprecedented dust storms of last spring through laboratory slides, field investigations and vital statistics, the US Public Health Service finds no evidence that the dust carried "pathogenic organisms." On the other hand, it was exceedingly irritating to mucous membranes, and is believed to have occasioned untold numbers of acute respiratory infections and to have increased materially deaths from pneumonia and other complications. The future effect is unknown. "Possibly over a long period of exposure or repetitions of the storms the end effects would be similar to those from exposure to mine and other industrial dusts." Dust-proofing of homes and the wearing of masks are recommended as essential to comfort and welfare if future storms should occur. The most satisfactory method of dust-proofing was found to be through the use of translucent grasscloth covering windows and sealed to the wall on the inside of the house. In an American Red Cross demonstration, the cost of dust-proofing a two or three room home in this way was about $3 for materials.

LAST year saw an unfortunate new all-time high in deaths occasioned by automobiles, with the largest increases in general in the Midwest, Far West and South.

WIDER interest in health education has stumped the Ohio State Health Department which finds itself confronted by so many requests for educational material for adults on relief that its stocks are depleted and in some instances exhausted. With a budget curtailed by depression and drouth, the Department has to spend 94 percent of its printing appropriation for official record forms and notices and now issues a warning that if budgetary relief doesn't come soon there will be no literature for any one.

FIRST aid for speakers comes in a new pamphlet, Some Facts About Nursing, published by The Nursing Information Bureau of the American Nurses' Association. (Price 25 cents at the Bureau, 50 West 50 Street, New York.) The Bureau also has a new leaflet, Suggestions for Convention Publicity (15 cents). Up-to-date lists of other available publications, and of publications of the ANA, NOPHN and National League of Nursing Education may be had from the organizations, all at 50 West 50 Street, New York.

NEITHER state propaganda nor possibly returning prosperity seems to have promoted milk consumption in Westchester County, N. Y. The current report from the County Health Department registers, in fact, a small decline. "Whether there has been a compensating but unfortunate substitution of beer and other beverages for milk is only a matter of conjecture."

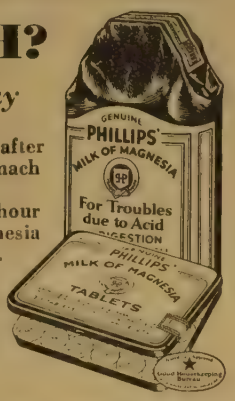
NOT aesthetics, but epidemiology, caused the US Public Health Service to paint mosquitoes which were put aboard airplanes traveling from South America and Central America to this country. Thus identified, it could be proved that they weathered the whole trip and so could have brought yellow fever along with them. After five years' work to find effective fumigating methods to use en route and at way stops (passengers have to be fumigated along with the mosquitoes) it is believed that effective methods of circumventing them have been found.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF THE BEST

ACID STOMACH?

Relieve it This Easy Way

If you suffer from acid stomach, pain after eating, nausea, or other forms of "stomach upsets," try Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. All you do is take 2 teaspoonfuls half an hour after eating, or 2 Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Relief will come quickly. *Phillips'* Milk of Magnesia is a natural alkalizer. Get a bottle of the liquid for home use, and a box of the tablets to carry in purse or pocket. Be sure that the product you buy is clearly marked, *"Phillips."*



PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

MERCUROCHROME

H. W. & D.

An Effective Antiseptic

This Seal denotes acceptance of Mercurochrome for New and Non-official Remedies by the Council on Pharmacy & Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

Literature on Request

HYNSON, WESTCOTT & DUNNING, INC.

Baltimore, Md.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY ACTION

JOANNA C. COLCORD

This department is an emergency information service to public officials and to members, executives and supervisors of citizens' committees. News of interesting developments will be gratefully received by the editors, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York

RUSSELL H. KURTZ

White Collar WPA Projects

A NEW YORK CITY committee, appointed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to review the white collar projects lined up by the WPA, reported in October that while "some of us came to this task with serious doubts and questions about the utility of a large part of the white collar program . . . a number of these doubts have been dispelled. . . ." The committee was impressed, however, with "how little is generally known and understood about this program"—an obvious allusion to the boondoggling charges that have been rife in recent months. The report proceeds:

The committee has been impressed, but not surprised, by the lack of any sustained and consistent philosophy and any coherent body of policy and principles in setting up, testing and operating these projects taken as a whole.

The committee notes that there is creeping into the picture a type of proposal which over-emphasizes the utility of the project to the extent that it contemplates the employment of a staff composed largely if not wholly of persons drawn from non-relief sources, thereby departing completely from the original intention of the program.

Providing a range of opportunities appropriate to the particular skills found among the population to be assisted carries with it the danger of encouraging poorly qualified persons to remain in already overcrowded professions in which they have never competed successfully and never can.

Offsetting these general observations, however, the committee expressed its opinion that the project activities are as useful as are those normal occupations that compose the life work of the people of the city; that few of the 334 projects reviewed compete with private industry; and that most of them undoubtedly go far to preserve the morale of the unemployed. As to the "assurance" that in no case do the projects replace regular government employment "directly," the committee voices some skepticism:

It is perfectly evident that in a substantial number of cases the work-relief employes are engaged in tasks which are the same as those done by regular civil service employes. These instances fall into three categories: the first, in which work-relief employes have been brought in to supplement existing civil service staffs because of long-standing inadequacies in these regular staffs; second, in which extra work has been placed upon the departments by reason of the depression itself and in which that problem has been solved by the use of work relief; and third, in which there have been extensions to new kinds of service by governmental bodies.

The committee reluctantly approved projects falling in the first of these groups, "recognizing that it is unsound and tends to perpetuate the very condition which they are intended to alleviate." In the second and third categories, it was felt that "there is some reasonable basis in theory for using work-relief services."

Medicine Men

THE State ERA of *Nevada* has been operating a professional project the purpose of which is the study of the many plants used by the Indians as medicine. Hundreds of plants and seeds have been collected in the field; Indians have been interviewed; and eight thousand different specimens have already been recorded and indexed. All the plants have been catalogued according to botanical name, common name, family name, and uses to which they have been employed. Plants used by the Indians are further identified by the name of the tribe which used them.

As the work progresses, new planting and experimenting will be carried on. An experimental garden is to be developed in the Carson Valley, where climate and soil are favorable.

The project is considered one of the most valuable now being conducted in this state.

Self Help

THE Self Help Cooperatives of California, by Clark Kerr and Paul S. Taylor, is available as a reprinted pamphlet from the University of California Press, Los Angeles. It is a succinct account of the rise and decline of the self-help movement.

Reciprocal Economy by Hjalmer Rutzbeck, is published by the J. F. Rowny Press, Santa Barbara, Cal., 25 cents. Representing the point of view of the leaders of that unique organization, the UXA (Unemployed Exchange Association) of Oakland, it gives the theory and practice desirable in setting up a producer-consumer cooperative, which the author calls "a form of unemployment insurance in which the premium paid is men's labor."

Where the Money Goes

FIGURES given to the press by the FERA in October indicate why WPA is turning out to be a much smaller show than originally planned.

To begin with, the $4,880,000,000 fund shrank more than half a billion dollars during the months when Congress was debating its approval. Table I reveals what happened here:

TABLE I

Appropriated by Congress in connection with the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935	$4,880,000,000
Residue of earlier relief appropriations	45,000,000
Total	$4,925,000,000
Withdrawals for continuing "the dole" and the CCC, taken from balances during passage of the above Act	360,000,000
Available for work and relief as of April 8, 1935	$4,565,000,000
Unobligated (from which must be subtracted administrative expenses of program)	266,500,000
Funds allotted or whose disposition has been definitely decided	$4,298,500,000

So on April 8, with $4,298,500,000 at their disposal, the President and his aides began the arduous task of deciding how the money should be spent. One recalls the conflict of interests and philosophies that blocked progress during early summer months; the erection of the tripartite administration with its impossible delays; and finally the Hyde Park ruling

which gave Harry Hopkins and WPA the balance of power.

But between April and October the funds had been allocated by the President into quotas (Table II) which are to govern actual expenditures. In this distribution are allotments for "tapering off direct relief" after April 8 as well as allocations to a large group of federal departments. WPA is to get but $1,150,000,000 according to this tabulation.

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF $4,298,500,000
(After April 8, 1935)

Tapering off direct relief	$ 900,000,000
Civilian Conservation Corps	600,000,000
Highways and grade crossing elimination	500,000,000
Non-federal PWA projects	330,000,000
Low-cost housing	100,000,000
Resettlement Administration	241,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration	10,000,000
Fund for relief of casualties	28,000,000
Auditing expense of general account office	6,000,000
Revolving fund for purchase of materials	3,000,000
Agriculture Department	74,000,000
Commerce Department	10,000,000
Interior Department	100,000,000
Justice Department	500,000
Labor Department	9,000,000
Navy Department	18,000,000
Treasury Department	30,000,000
Veterans' Administration	1,000,000
War Department	160,000,000
National Resources Committee	1,000,000
National Youth Administration	27,000,000
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION	1,150,000,000
Total	$4,298,500,000

Not all of this sum is to be spent before July 1, 1936, according to Corrington Gill who released the figures. It is estimated that $900 million will still be unexpended, though obligated and "in the works," on that date—presumably tied up on housing and other slow-moving projects.

The Washington release, ignoring the status of all allocations except WPA's, next gives a cross-section of the latter as of the first week in October. Here a distinction is made between "allocation quotas" and the actual "Presidential allocations" as of October 5. Also shown is the amount of funds approved and released for expenditure by the comptroller general. (A discrepancy of $10 million between the last item in Table II and the first total in Table III is unexplained.)

TABLE III

	Allocation Quotas	Presidential Allocations	Comptroller-General's Approvals
Nation-Wide			
NYA	*	$ 27,056,268	*
White-collar	*	27,315,217	*
Total	$ 68,620,000	$ 54,371,485	$ 52,371,485
States	1,071,380,000	854,705,726	534,518,471
Total	$1,140,000,000	$909,077,211	$586,889,956

*Not given.

It is apparent from the above that a bottle neck in the comptroller general's office had been one of the most serious causes of delay in achieving "works progress." However as this issue goes to press Washington dispatches indicate that the bottle neck is opening and that funds are being released more rapidly than they were earlier in the month.

Finally a state-by-state account of quotas, allocations and approvals was rendered. This tabulation is too long to be reproduced but the following allocation quotas may be cited:

New York State, $170,650,000, of which New York City is to get $115,990,000; Pennsylvania, $123,700,000; Ohio, $90,550,000; California, $77,610,000; Illinois, $73,000,000; Massachusetts, $47,760,000; Michigan, $41,260,000; and so on down the scale.

Most of the $900 million for tapering off direct relief will have been spent by the time this appears in print. Some inroads have been made, too, in the other classifications, but they have not been large. The works and relief program enters November with more than two thirds of its money still available. It is obvious from a study of these figures, however, why the transmutation of the remaining dollars into jobs for relief clients is not going to be as simple as it seemed to the administration a year ago.

More on Job Refusals

FOLLOWING its investigation of alleged job refusals by relief recipients in *Baltimore* [see The Survey, July 1935, page 219] and in *Hammonton County, N. J.* [see The Survey, August 1935, page 247], the FERA conducted similar inquiries in three other localities: *Washington D. C., Alleghany County, Va.,* and *Memphis, Tenn.* Findings are reported in Research Bulletins D-14, D-15 and D-16.

All five investigations have revealed the same lack of evidence to support the widespread belief that relief recipients pass up jobs to remain on relief rolls. In Washington only 220 alleged cases could be discovered over a two-month period and of these only four could, with justice, be charged with unwillingness to work. Seventy-five of the reported cases were not even on the relief rolls; seventy were either at work or were unemployable; fifty-three either did not receive the job call in time or did not get the job when they responded to the call; and eighteen others were excusable because of other extenuating circumstances.

In Alleghany County, Va., only thirty-two cases could be listed in a three-month period and all but two of these were cleared of the charge.

Of the 11,000 workers on relief in Memphis there were only thirty-nine instances of alleged job refusal in the period under study, and all but two of these were found to have reasonable explanations.

Sensing the value of such a study in meeting local criticism, the *Denver* Bureau of Public Welfare made a similar appraisal of its own experience over a recent three-month period. With an average of 17,000 cases on relief, only sixty-six cases of alleged work refusal were reported and of these it was found that only four could be classified as unjustified.

The *Iowa* ERA through its Special Studies Department made recent inquiry of its county directors of relief as to the extent of refusals of private employment, particularly during the harvest season. While the reports of this study have not been published, examination of the returns indicates clearly that relief recipients in Iowa have been eager to accept offers of bonafide employment at reasonable wages.

Cash Relief

THREE western state ERA's have placed direct relief on a cash basis throughout the state. *California* took this step in November 1934, *Colorado* in July and *Nebraska* on September 1, 1935.

The Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation during the past summer has made visits to all these states, and to a number of cities in the South, East and Middle West where cash relief has been in operation for longer or shorter periods, and will issue the results of this study in pamphlet form.

BOOKS

Roots of Family Life

PERSONALITY AND THE FAMILY, *by Hornell and Ella B. Hart. Heath. 381 pp. Price $2.80 postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT this book about personality as shaped by the complex relationships of the family should in considerable part break new ground reminds us that the study of personality has usually been carried on without much awareness of the importance of family relationships.

Scientific study of the family in recent years seems to have gained momentum first in anthropology and sociology. Later the partly scientific and partly speculative insights of psychoanalysis threw new light on family relationships, although the area of preoccupation was mainly with the individual. Social psychology having spent much effort in its earlier years in speculation as to how many and what were the instincts, came later to emphasize the development and transmission of behavior patterns through the child's participation in the life of the family, while social work made its contribution through the case study emphasis.

Less attention is now given to anthropological, historical and social problem aspects of the family and more to family life as a set of personal interactions. A major interest is in finding how, through the family and its various relationships, the individual can find fulfilment of personality. Through increasing ability to enter into the experience of others, and thus to expand one's own, the individual grows to be what the authors call an "expanded personality."

While the treatment of the nature and functioning of the expanded personality shows much originality, the author's conception of it is reminiscent of William James' definition of the "empirical me," and is in harmony with the assumption of recent social psychology that personality exists and functions in social relationships. Ability to function in the family, one of the chief criteria of wholesome development, is facilitated by reducing the causes of tension and increasing the occasions of harmony and understanding. In its bearing on the expanded personality and upon family relationships, the authors examine the significance of the individual's sex behavior. They want sex to be interpreted constructively and not stigmatized as evil, but types of sexual behavior which prolong or aggravate the emotional immaturity of the individual and hamper his full development as a person in the family, and in a society of families, are seen to be inferior. The appeal for sex freedom is evaluated in its relation to the effect of such freedom on ability to achieve the most satisfactory family relationship. A supposed freedom which is accomplished by breakdown of families and disillusionment and cynicism of individuals is misguided. Sex is to be used for love in its highest and most responsible form, which is in the family. A really scientific point of view about sex is to be found, not among the dogmatic conservatives nor the dogmatic rebels, but among those who, by assembling and careful analysis of cases, are studying behavior in terms of cause and effect.

Having laid a groundwork of interpretation, the book draws further upon a body of experience and research which will aid the young person in wise self-direction. Qualifications for marriage, wise choice of a partner, and the understanding of love as a growing and deepening experience of two well-mated personalities, are helpfully discussed.

Creative accommodation in marriage carries on the processes of development and of unification of personalities. Loyalty is seen as offering the best road to fulfilment for both. This loyalty does not mean mere continuity of a marriage or its non-invasion from outside, but the effective seeking for fulfilment of personality for the other as well as for the self. The secure mate-bond also provides for a superior type of parenthood, since the child lives in the atmosphere created by his parents as truly as he dwells in the place which they provide. Whether parenthood is a fine adventure or something less satisfactory depends upon the type of cooperation which exists between the parents.

New instruments of science for improvement of the family and of the race receive attention. Responsible parenthood through the regulation of pregnancies, the new understanding of child nurture and child growth, methods of assisting the ailing family through counselling, and the possible contribution of eugenics round out the discussion. Thus the family is seen both as the matrix of the most vital aspects of development and the instrument for the transmission of culture through the training of children.

Because the book affords a wealth of material for discussion as well as a body of interpretation, this reviewer is convinced that no college can well overlook it, and that every interpreter of the family or of society will wish to be familiar with it.

LELAND FOSTER WOOD
Federal Council of Churches

Factors in Social Health

L'ECONOMIE HUMAINE PAR LA MÉDECINE SOCIALE, *by René Sand. Order direct of Rieder, Paris. 303 pp. 30 francs.*

THERE can be few sociologists who think as naturally in half a dozen languages as Doctor Sand and none, it is safe to say, who think at once, as he does, in the languages of medicine and of social welfare. Does he discuss overcrowding, he begins by saying that a room measuring nine metres by fourteen is "overcrowded" in Germany by more than four persons, in England by more than two persons, in Belgium or the United States by more than one person. Thereupon he ranges easily over three continents for illustrations of what, in the way of improved housing, man is contributing today toward a sounder human economy. And so also with the other factors which make for social health.

Doctor Sand's definition of social medicine grows out of his study of its history which he discusses briefly and adequately in his first chapter. Strictly, he says, the province of social medicine is the reciprocal influence of social factors upon physical and mental health. This definition leads him logically to forecast a future in which public health and social welfare are closely allied: "If hygiene depends upon welfare, the latter calls upon hygiene to break the vicious circle by which poverty engenders sickness that leads in its turn to further poverty." The first condition of rehabilitation is the restoration of health.

J. ROSSLYN EARP
Santa Fé, N. M.

What the Indians Sold

THE GOLDEN EARTH: The Story of Manhattan's Landed Wealth, *by Arthur Pound. Macmillan. 318 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

"THE golden earth of Manhattan has sprouted many a coronet. As the curate said at his Lord's table, 'Blessed be rent'. . . . In this dominant borough of New York City, 'ten-cent men sleep under thousand-dollar trees' in parks where nature is assisted to maintain herself against mighty odds, at a cost beyond the bearing except for the fact that the tax-gatherer can skim here the cream of a world's trade."

These sentences from Mr. Pound's story of Manhattan's landed wealth are typical not only of his picturesque style, but of his approach to the economic problem of the "golden earth." The narrator's function, as the author evidently sees it, is to point a moral by adorning his tale, rather than

to propound remedies for the exploitation of "the sovereign site, now imperial in wealth, commerce and population" which the Indians sold for a pittance in 1626.

The only method of taxation which the book discusses is the intelligent land tax in effect in 1657:

Lots were to be appraised "according to the value and situation of the locality"; assessment was to be made and recorded in due form. Those who refused to comply were to be punished by being forced to part with their lots at the assessed price to the burgomaster of the city. The municipality went even further, decreeing that unimproved lots could be condemned at the appraised valuation and conveyed to others who would improve them.

As Mr. Pound points out, no American city now has so prompt a way of forestalling real estate speculation and he adds: "As a matter of fact, neither this regulation nor the tax proved highly effective in practice; then, as later, landowners were shrewd in defeating legislation aimed at them."

A sampling of the twenty-five chapter heads must suffice as additional indication of the interesting mass of material which Mr. Pound has assembled: First Deal in Golden Earth, The Shell Game of Manhattan, New York Becomes a City, The Alchemist of Wall Street, Broadway—Country Lane to White Way, Fifth Avenue—Trade Pursues Fashion, Oxcarts to Subways, Trinity—Child of Empire, The Astors Grow Up with the Land, Those Weird Wendels.

The final sentence is optimistic: "The Golden Earth of Manhattan grows more than rents; it is also prolific of dreams for human betterment and programs for the glorious completion of what is called, for lack of a better word, civilization."

HAROLD S. BUTTENHEIM
Editor, The American City

Now in English

PSYCHOANALYSIS FOR TEACHERS AND PARENTS, *by Anna Freud. Emerson Books. 117 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is widely known in this country in its German-English editions. In the latter it was known as Psychoanalysis for Teachers. It expresses in simple terms the basic principles of analysis and explains the terminology. The main emphasis is on the first years of life and particularly on an understanding of normal and developmental processes. This relation of psychoanalytic ideas to education is discussed.

FLORENCE POWDERMAKER, M.D.
New York City

Backward Housing

REHOUSING URBAN AMERICA, *by Henry Wright. Columbia University Press. 173 pp. Price $7.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HOUSING PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Frank Watson. Harper. 100 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. WRIGHT is well known to Survey readers as a distinguished architect and city planner who has done much in Sunnyside, Radburn and Chatham Village to make possible better living conditions for families of the middle income group. He has provided here a comprehensive digest of the elements of good community planning and housing technique, related to a hypothesis of future large scale city rehabilitation. Illustrated by many examples of good and bad, at home and abroad, the work is addressed primarily to his technical confreres, but may be read to advantage by others. Outside of architecture and planning, his main thesis is that intermediate blighted areas should be replanned and rebuilt with government assistance before slums are attacked.

Mr. Watson is a lawyer who has served with RFC and FHA and who had a hand in drafting the National Housing Act. He has a clear and readable style. His analysis

BOOKS THAT LIVE ON FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER

Birth Control Without Contraceptives

THE RHYTHM OF STERILITY AND FERTILITY IN WOMEN

Discussion of the Physiological, Practical and Ethical Aspects of the Discoveries of Drs. K. Ogino (Japan) and H. Knaus (Austria) Regarding the Periods When Conception is Impossible and When Possible.

By LEO J. LATZ, M.D., LL.D.

100th Thousand — $1.00 per copy

at bookstores or from

LATZ FOUNDATION

1242 Republic Building — Chicago, Illinois

Write your name and address on a postal card, mail it to us and we will send you our FREE PAMPHLET

Studies in the Practice of Social Work

No. II. SOCIAL CASEWORK—Generic and Specific. A Report of the Milford Conference. $1.00

No. III. SOCIAL WORK ETHICS—Lula Jean Elliott. $.50

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

130 East 22d Street, New York

USED BOOKS

40% Off Regular Price

for books displayed by our field workers. In good condition, but without that new look!

For complete list write

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Book Order Department

112 E. 19th Street — New York, N. Y.

Write for the new

BOOK LIST

Books displayed at the

1935 National Conference of Social Work

One of the most comprehensive lists ever published of books on social work and kindred fields. Listing recent and standard publications at regular prices, postpaid.

Order from

BOOK DEPARTMENT

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC., 112 East 19th Street, N. Y.

of our archaic systems of financing home ownership is particularly interesting. Most of the rest is special pleading for FHA. He goes so far as to deny that any other federal agency, including Subsistence Homesteads and the PWA Housing Division, is a "true and honest attempt of the federal government to grapple in an intelligent and comprehensive manner with housing"—a somewhat extraordinary statement, requiring explanation.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Watson agree in considering housing our most backward point and existing conditions disgraceful. Both see it playing a large part in the return and preservation of prosperity. Both are sorry for the unfortunate "poor" who live in slums, but feel that we must be practical and not swayed by "humanitarian" impulses. It has not occurred to either that there is anything practical in improving public health, decreasing delinquency, or saving taxpayers from the cash results of slums.

Cape May Court House, N. J. EDITH ELMER WOOD

S-S-Shush!

NOISE: A Comprehensive Survey from Every Point of View, *by N. W. McLachlan. Oxford University Press. 148 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THOSE whose animadversion to noise is strong enough to propel them through some modified technology of noise engineering will find here that which will induce horrendous and satisfying shudders.

They will learn, for example, that while the normal speaking voice has a power output of but ten microwatts, a ship's siren may induce ten million times that; and that even a powerful basso profundo may radiate three thousand times the air disturbance of a normal ten microwatt voice. They will lick their chops with self-justification over the discovery that the noise level in a subway train is high for such impressive reasons as that "the wheels are not in continuous contact with the track, but proceed by a series of jumps." While their eardrums throb with the thought, they will also find that "the track itself is resilient, so that vibrations of rails not only generate sound waves but such vibrations are transmitted directly through the springs to the coachwork." Finally, piling horror upon horror, "the noise has no chance of exit except at the end of the tunnel and goes on building up in strength . . . ."

Mr. McLachlan has written his book with humor and interpretation, though it is a report of scientific research. It should be of real service to the furtherers of the current and increasingly popular anti-noise campaigns. He cites the good example of London, where "it is illegal for the driver of any vehicle to give audible warning between the hours of 11:30 p.m. and 7 a.m."; a situation which points towards the possibility, mentioned in a recent news despatch, "that the automobile can be entirely dehorned."

Finally, Mr. McLachlan has contributed to anti-noise campaigns a scientific definition. "Noise," he says, "is sound at the wrong time and in the wrong places."

RUTH A. LERRIGO

A Swift Solar Plexus

NEGRO INTELLIGENCE AND SELECTIVE MIGRATION, *by Otto Klineberg. Columbia University Press. 64 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. KLINEBERG'S study of the intelligence test ratings of Negroes is certainly the most thorough and convincing of all the analyses that have been made on this shamefully controversial subject. He has made comparisons of carefully balanced groups with all the basic tests and scorings, and finds as an unimpeachable scientific conclusion what one might have expected from shrewd common sense, had the question of the intelligence of the Negro not been involved with the prejudices and partisanships of Nordicism. His conclusion is that "the Negro who leaves the South for the North is not on the average superior to the Negro who remains behind, and that the present superiority of the northern over the southern Negro may be explained by the more favorable environment, rather than by selective migration." Dr. Klineberg squarely blames the backwardness of Negroes upon their lack of opportunities for formal and informal education and inequalities of social expectation and stimulation. He shows a direct correlation with the backwardness and the repression of rural and southern areas as compared with more favorable and less repressive northern and mid-western urban areas; and further insists that "the final and crucial comparison could only be made in a society in which the Negro lived on terms of complete equality with the white, and where he suffered not the slightest social, economic, or educational handicap." He also concludes that there is no correspondence between more favorable intelligence scores and racial intermixture, although the data on this aspect is far from extensive. On the whole the book is a swift, cleverly placed *solar plexus* for the broad paunch of one of the social golems of our day—the ogre of Nordicism in education. With this obstacle (or alibi) out of the way, the path ought to be clear for school reform and educational justice.

ALAIN LOCKE
Howard University

The New Harvard Series

THE ESSENTIAL FACTORS OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION, *by Thomas Nixon Carver. Harvard University Press. 564 pp. Price $5 postpaid of The Survey.*

HARVARD University gets off to a remarkably successful start in its series of sociological studies. The first volume by Thomas N. Carver, professor emeritus, entitled The Essential Factors of Social Evolution, is an admirable general textbook in sociology and it is also exceptionally interesting for the general reader.

Professor Carver combines a discriminating and sympathetic use of the ideas and generalizations of his predecessors and contemporaries with the presentation of his own system of thought. He is original without being fanatical, catholic without being merely encyclopaedic. As a thoroughgoing evolutionist he is always thinking about survival value; but human adaptation, even moral adaptation, is studied open-mindedly. Biology and economics are made to contribute to his social philosophy. He is ready not only to control population and individual behavior, but to undertake boldly the creation of a social environment favorable to the individual. The author concedes that every advocate of our economic system must plead guilty, in the name of his client, to the indictment of its instability and its inequality. To this, among many strikingly simple generalizations in the final chapter, he adds: first, that the only thing that ever cured any man's unemployment was giving him employment; and, second, that the only thing that ever cured any man's low wages was paying him higher wages.

It is a pity that in so important a book there should be such careless proof-reading, as for example, *sence and nonsence* (p. 28), *allogical* (p. 32), *beneficient* (p. 45) and *beneficiently* (p. 59).

EDWARD T. DEVINE
New York City

The Timeless Transient

SOCIAL WORK WITH TRAVELERS AND TRANSIENTS: A Study of Travelers Aid Work in the United States, *by Grace Eleanor Kimble, Ph.D. University of Chicago Press. 118 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

SINCE the manuscript of this little book was completed in 1931 the world of social work has whirled about in terrific fashion. We have lived to see a federal transient program come and, it seems at this writing, probably go.

In the light of manifold changes, any conclusions and recommendations made four years ago for travelers aid might appear out of date. However, it still remains true that:

The workers in agencies which started to protect young girl travelers and then found that persons of all ages and of either sex who travel by railway might need their help, are facing a widened field where their services are needed. Charity organization societies have found it necessary to change their names as conditions have altered their work and it will not be surprising to hear of travelers aid societies possibly becoming transient service bureaus or taking on some name having wider implication.

Miss Kimble's monograph will serve as valuable reference for all persons interested in the history of travelers aid, as well as in the growth of that area of social case work dealing with short contact relationships. The analysis of methods with types of case-work problems which have persisted with little change before and during depression are of undoubted usefulness.

The brief chapter on The Place of Transients in the Community Plan is timely in its summary of the efforts to secure concerted planning for travelers and transients before the days of the federal program. The growth of governmental responsibility for the unemployed in the last three years has transformed all our community programs and has resulted in some re-alignments of private agency service. However, it has not changed our belief that the best service to any group of people, especially those without roots in the community, can be evolved through wise community planning, carried forward into state and national planning.

The monograph should be welcomed by all travelers aid workers and board members as an important addition to the historical source material in the field of transient care.

General Director BERTHA MCCALL
National Association for Travelers Aid and Transient Service

The Field of American Medicine

AMERICAN MEDICINE, *by Henry E. Sigerist, M.D. Norton. 316 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SURVEY of any field in which one is working is of interest. That interest is quickened when the survey has been made by an outsider with competent knowledge of the field and is further intensified when that outsider is skilled in observation, has delightful powers of description and is one of the world's authorities on the history of the subject.

Professor Sigerist's book reflects his impressions of American medicine as viewed after six months' intensive study. Two months of this time were spent as visiting lecturer on the history of medicine at the Johns Hopkins School where he saturated himself in the historical aspects of his subject at the William Welch Library. Four months were spent in visiting practically all the important medical centers in the United States.

The book, written for a European audience, opens with an excellent historical survey of pre-revolutionary America. The development of medicine in that period is briefly sketched and the work of the medical pioneers is outlined. There follows a description, extremely well done, of medical education in this country, its beginnings, its periods of debasement and its renaissance and an appreciative analysis of its present state. A slight overemphasis of the influence of the Johns Hopkins School is discernible, but this is natural not only because the author spent much time in Baltimore, but also because the great influence that institution has had on medical education in this country cannot be denied.

In chapters on the practice of medicine, hospitals and nursing, preventive medicine and scientific medicine, the various subjects as they have been developed in the United States are surveyed and compared with similar fields in other countries. The chapter on the physician and the patient contains interesting discussion of the economic aspects of medical service.

An enormous field is covered briefly and, as a rule, in a manner sympathetic to American medicine. It is a book which should be equally interesting and informative to the physician and to the intelligent reader.

Dean, College of Medicine, JOHN WYCKOFF, M.D.
New York University

Organization and Reorganization

PUBLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION, *by Arthur C. Millspaugh. Brookings Institution. 700 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS study at once takes rank as one of the half dozen most important books that have been written about public welfare in the United States. The author, a member of the staff of the Brookings Institution, is a political scientist with experience in state administrative surveys and with administrative experience in public finance.

Part I includes three introductory sociological chapters, and two stimulating chapters on the functions of public and private welfare agencies. Part II analyzes Organization As It Is, under the general headings of state and local agencies, overhead controls, coordination, and under the specific fields of adult delinquents, mentally handicapped, dependent, unemployed, physically handicapped, and children. Much of this section is heavy going but is invaluable as reference material. Part III appropriately deals with reorganization. It includes chapters on possibilities of evaluation; data, research, and surveys; state and local reorganization; federal integration; and a final chapter with the provocative title, Organizing Reorganization. The author points out that, "Administration must be continuously reorganized and . . . the process of reorganization must itself be organized. In other words, uninterrupted planning is needed; but planning must itself be planned."

Among the excellences of this study are the wide range of documentary material upon which it is based, the author's scientific attitude, thoroughness, fairness and objectivity, the clarity and readability of the style, and the vivid and stimulating quality of the discussion. The book, an important tool for public welfare administrators and social planners, is one with which every student of public welfare should become thoroughly familiar. ARTHUR DUNHAM

Institute of the Health and Social Sciences
University of Michigan, Detroit

Super-Technical

MENTAL HEALTH: Its Principles and Practices, *by Frank E. Howard, Ph.D., and Frederick L. Patry, M.D. Harper. 551 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE ambitious title of this book led this reviewer to hope that here at last might be a contribution of value to the layman's search for usable knowledge about the human mind and its functioning. But its reading leaves him disappointed. True, there are excellent bits in it, but for the most part it impresses as a hodge-podge of platitudes, "life charts" for personality self-study, pages on end of "classifications" of one sort or another, and a display of the erudition of at least one of the authors (in the form of super-technical terms) that leaves the average reader floundering. For example, try these on your intellectual friends—orthergasias, merergasias, anergastic, holergasias—and so on, ad dizziness.

The book as a whole is heavily tinctured with the psychobiology point of view of Dr. Adolf Meyer of Johns

Hopkins University, to whom it is also dedicated as the "founder of Objective Psychobiology (Ergasiology) and Originator of the Psychobiologic Approach in Psychiatry (Ergasiatry)." The authors' preface says that a major aim is to help the student and professional worker (educator, physician, nurse, social worker, lawyer and clergyman) to construct a view of his mental organization which will enable him to avoid the more common unwholesome or pathological deviations from mental health." If the authors really mean this, then it would seem as if they intended the "major aim" of the book to be an intellectual experience which would have the power to influence the feeling or emotional life of the reader. Indeed, this point of view is expressly and dogmatically (but incorrectly) stated on page 99 where, in discussing The Hygienic Value of a Well-Stocked Mind occurs the following: "Freud has shown that full information about a repressed experience will often bring about a complete cure."

The attempt to undertake therapy or even to help an individual "avoid the more unwholesome or pathological deviations from mental health" by the means of intellectualizing has a peculiar fascination for the lay mind, but every modern psychiatrist knows how futile it is and one hopes, charitably, that this particular statement in the book is the product of the non-psychiatric member of the authorial team. As a matter of fact, joint authorship of a work of this kind calls for a familiarity and integration of viewpoints of the authors which is extraordinarily difficult to obtain. In this case the union of an academic psychological viewpoint, on the one hand, with a slavishly Meyerian psychiatry on the other has evolved a weird and naive progeny which falls considerably short of constituting the effective contribution it might otherwise have been.

New York City GEORGE K. PRATT, M.D.

Simple and Sound

THE WOMAN ASKS THE DOCTOR, *by Emil Novak, M.D. Williams and Wilkins. 189 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a primer written by a well known gynecologist for the intelligent woman who wishes to know something of her physiological functions. Technical language and statistics, as well as controversial subjects, are consistently shunned. Sound information of interest to every woman is presented in simple, readable form, enlivened by bits of fascinating lore. EUGENIA INGERMAN, M.D.

New York City

Roads and By-Roads of Labor

LABOR IN MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, *by Norman J. Ware, Ph.D. Heath. 561 pp. Price $3.48 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE mark of a good textbook is the combination of factual knowledge and partisan interest it can lodge in the student's mind. This book has the mark.

Professor Ware is one of the ablest students of the history of American labor. He has here treated labor activities in past decades not as isolated agitation, the records of which can be compiled from certain obscure news sheets, but as a reflection, broad, vivid and human, of the circumstances and forces of the times. Into this careful historical material he has filtered an account of developing American economic thought and a matured, if contentious, labor philosophy. The result is a text which will give an instructor and class, chapter after chapter of inviting reading and well-based argument.

The book is deeply anti-socialist. The tried trade union practice of accomodation to changing industry is the theme. Left-wing doctrine is ably expounded, but rejected as a guide to unions caught in the necessities of an economy pictured as much more subject to change, and when democratically shoved at from below, to publicly advantageous change, than the dialectics of formal socialism will allow.

Eighteenth century road books formerly gave the main stream of travel, running up a narrow strip of the page, with the entrances to by-roads marked, and with a picture perhaps of some gentleman's seat or a great church off in the direction the lane pointed. Professor Ware has an unusual knack of making the by-paths attractive. A sizeable percentage of students will, on their own, hunt up more than he gives about Tennessee Claflin and a score of other figures. In the last few chapters is an excellent discussion of problems illustrated by labor experience with NRA.

Washington, D. C. GEORGE SINCLAIR MITCHELL

Self-Directed Satisfaction

UNDERSTANDING YOURSELF: The Mental Hygiene of Personality, *by Ernest R. Groves. Greenberg. 278 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WITH his usual clarity and sound outlook upon life Professor Groves contributes another volume of popular discussion of personality and the relationship of individuals. His aim is to enable the individual to derive some helpful stimulations towards personal adjustment in reasonable contentment, with struggle accepted. To facilitate conscious self-direction towards this goal he offers the data relating to the many factors entering into the organization of personality in terms of conscious and unconscious processes and points out carefully the significant meaning of the egoistic experiences of childhood and adolescence which may leave scars upon later psychic life. The chapters discussing the emotions and the undercurrents of motives, goals, and cosmic pressures arising from the unconscious set forth the rich, creative values that enable the self to expand while facing reality.

Adult development demands an abandonment of childish levels of activity for a socially regulated scheme of living in which all normal impulses find rational expression in terms of ego values. The social emphasis establishes the normality of behavior through mental hygiene which subordinates ego principles in the interest of ego growth. Hence arises the practical conclusion, especially common among orientals, that contentment arises through the elimination of desire. Such negative happiness, however, is out of harmony with our scheme of struggle and competition. Man requires not so much the elimination of desire as the capacity to find a positive happiness in the presence of desires even when they are unsatisfied.

The theme is old, the presentation new—its practicality a problem of personal acceptance in the light of wish and will, nature and desire. IRA S. WILE, M.D.

New York City

The Bookshelf

PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH, *by Clair Elsmere Turner. Mosby. 680 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

FOURTH revised edition of a stand-by; planned for students of college age.

FOODS: THEIR SELECTION AND PREPARATION, *by Louise Stanley and Jessie Alice Cline. 458 pp. Laboratory Manual, 140 pp. Ginn and Company. Prices: text $2.60, manual $1, postpaid of The Survey.*

A TEXTBOOK of the science and art underlying the job of providing three meals a day.

DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILOLOGY FOR NURSES, *including Social Hygiene, by John H. Stokes, M.D. Saunders. 308 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

A NEW chapter on social service and follow-up in venereal disease control and other new material have been added to this revised second edition of a textbook by an acknowledged leader in this field.

COMMUNICATIONS

Critics and Mr. Clague

To the Editor: What social workers should know in times like these doubtless includes all that a recent article in The Survey enumerated and a great deal more besides from other related fields. [What Social Workers Ought to Know, by Ewan Clague, September 1935, page 259.] Mr. Clague is voicing a general conviction on the part of social workers themselves when he says that they need a better understanding of the industrial and economic order in which they live, to know the possibilities and limits of their jobs.

The further question now is: Can social workers, or anyone else, be "provided with a set of tools which will enable them to find their way through this maze of difficult social and economic problems" by taking courses in economics, labor problems and statistics? Mr. Clague seems to think so at the outset, but weakens toward the close of his discourse by concluding that the chief result will be to convince the social worker that her knowledge in this specialized field must remain limited. Now, if the experts in this field have really discovered techniques and principles which will answer or aid in answering the very pertinent and puzzling questions raised by Mr. Clague, let us have them forthwith in the columns of The Survey as lesson number one.

If, perchance, the economists and labor statisticians are themselves puzzled, in spite of their erudition, as to the answers to these and similar questions, let them say so. Even that much would be somewhat comforting to Survey readers and especially to those social workers now suffering from feelings of inferiority after reading that otherwise excellent article by Mr. Clague. Phillip H. Person
University of Wisconsin

To the Editor: Ewan Clague's recent article indicates forcibly the present division in social work. Whether or not his suggestion of a three-fold curriculum in addition to usual social work studies is an acceptable compromise depends upon whether the study of economics, labor problems and statistics can be imbued with the attitudes and objectives of the "art of helping." This has proven at least 99 percent impossible in American universities.

If the schools of social work follow the "normal" course and introduce the professoriat to their portals, there will result, not the ability of the social worker to identify with the economic situation of her client, but only a formal "comprehension" of the scheme of things as they are. In such thinking on economic problems, the social worker deludes herself that the client expresses a problem, whereas he represents one. No client on relief can properly be described as party to his predicament; and worker and client cannot logically have separate interest in a solution, however separate may be their economic positions.

If economics, labor problems and statistics are introduced into the curriculum of social work, can a new approach be hoped for? Perhaps—if the students turn from assigned texts to unassigned wisdom. Let them read Veblen, not as "institutional economist," but as anthropologist of the industrial system and the attitudes of our time. Let them read Bellamy, to note not his detailed framework, but that he said in his year 2000: "If your pedagogues . . . and others who were responsible for your education, had been worth their salt, you would have found nothing in the present order of equality that would in the least surprise you."

But after all, is there no issue except the curriculum? Mr. Clague remarks: "What the social worker needs for her own peace of mind is a better understanding of the place of case work in relation to the general social and economic problems." We do not feel that the social worker's peace of mind should be the main objective; these minds have often seemed too peaceful! There is something reprehensible in arguing from the desirability of the soul at peace to the need for cushioning social work in the academic setting. It is small answer to recite (with apologies to Sarah Cleghorn):

> The classroom lies so near the mill
> That nearly every day
> The social workers can look out
> And see the world at bay.

Washington, D. C. Jean M. Paton

To the Editor: Written language is not always a satisfactory instrument for the expression of one's ideas; the give-and-take of discussion is often much superior. In answer to Mr. Person, I plead guilty to a somewhat careless use of words in the sentence he has quoted. I wanted merely to state that the courses mentioned could enable the social worker to relate the job in hand to the economic system of which we are a part. This means that the social worker, first, would have some practical understanding of the general nature of our economic difficulties; second, would recognize his or her limitations as an expert in prescribing detailed solutions for all economic problems; and third, would be able on the job itself to make wise decisions on matters of relief policy. No! Economists do not have a pat solution for the present emergency; in fact, the best of them are far more cautious than amateurs in making recommendations. But I think I can safely say this much: if certain social workers of the past generation had had better training in the subjects mentioned, the nation would not now be suffering from those tragic mistakes of policy which have been made during the last five years.

To Miss Paton I would reply that we always studied Veblen in our graduate work; but there are others, too, who do not entirely agree with him. Veblen alone would have very limited usefulness. I believe that there are in many universities, and in a number of schools of social work, teachers in these fields who could contribute a great deal to social work; and if the profession is to develop those high standards which are necessary for further growth and development, it will need what these men have to offer.

The peace of mind which I mentioned is not the one in the Scriptures which "passeth all understanding," but rather one based upon some little comprehension of the problems which disturb us. No progress can be made by one who is bewildered nor does emotional disturbance stimulate careful thought. In a crisis like the present the most useful person is one who keeps his head clear and nerves under control.
Philadelphia Ewan Clague

Our Error

To the Editor: In the article Social Workers—What Now? in The Survey for October the statement is made that the Joint Vocational Service "has reluctantly refused to register" the students who last year had FERA fellowships at schools of social work. This is not accurate. While the demand from the field is greater for school students who have had longer training and more varied experience, the FERA fellowship students are not only eligible to register but they are securing jobs and we welcome the opportunity to give any assistance we can to them in finding satisfactory placement. They all have some valuable experience and they all have a minimum of training in a good school. These are real assets toward a next job. Lillian A. Quinn
Executive Director
Joint Vocational Service

GOSSIP: of People and Things

1936 National Conference

THE National Conference of Social Work will not be held in Washington next spring, nor will it be held in New York as seemed a possibility at one time during the past weeks of hectic negotiation. The decision not to go to Washington was taken by the executive committee after the hotels of that city failed to give the assurances which the Conference required regarding discrimination against Negro delegates. At this writing negotiations are under way to hold the Conference in Atlantic City, May 24-30, but as yet nothing is decided.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY, recently resigned as executive of the New York Children's Aid Society, has joined the staff of the new American Youth Commission. [See The Survey, October 1935, page 306.] Mr. Lovejoy is gathering information on promising progressive youth education projects now under way, and would appreciate report of any such to him at the Commission, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

THE American Society for the Hard of Hearing has recently added Katherine F. Lenroot of the US Children's Bureau to its advisory council. The Society now has constituent members—leagues for the hard of hearing—in ninety cities in the United States and Canada.

APPOINTMENT is announced of John E. Hamm, formerly assistant director of the Research and Planning Division, NRA, to be assistant director of the Department of Remedial Loans, Russell Sage Foundation.

AT the recent twenty-first annual convention of Girl Scouts, Mrs. Herbert Hoover was elected national president, succeeding Mrs. Frederick Edey. "I guess you might say I was born a Girl Scout and was one long before there was any such organization," said Mrs. Hoover, referring to her girlhood interests.

MARY S. BRISLEY, executive of the National Council of the Church Mission of Help, has resigned from that organization in favor of a period of free-lance teaching, study-making and writing . . . Gwynedd Owen, case supervisor of the Toronto Infants' Home, has gone to Cincinnati as executive of the Church Mission of Help in the diocese of Southern Ohio . . . Mabel Benson, executive of the Utica, N. Y. branch of the organization has assumed a similar position in the diocese of New Jersey, with headquarters in Trenton.

THE New York State Charities Aid has lost the executive secretary of its New York City Committee on Mental Hygiene, Suzanne Crawford, who has gone to the National Biscuit Company, to do personnel work. News of a new honor for H. Ida Curry also comes from the SCA. Miss Curry has been appointed by Secretary of Labor Perkins as chairman of a consultant committee to the US Children's Bureau for "that part of the Social Security Act which provides for the development of child welfare services," particularly rural.

THE Social Service Federation of Toledo, O., has added to its staff Dr. Louis A. Schwartz, a psychiatrist, with a distinguished record in child guidance work.

WE got heads to tails in the September Midmonthly Survey, when, in the article California Cargo, the pay of the medical staff for the Central Medical Bureau, San Francisco ERA, was given as $9 for fifteen hours work, instead of the correct amount of $15 for nine hours work. We're glad (for the doctors) that it was a mistake but sorry we made it.

A UNIT of the New York Police Department, known as the Juvenile Aid Bureau, to supplant the Crime Prevention Bureau which Henrietta Additon headed, has a new director, Byrnes MacDonald, lately of NRA and an active board member in boys' work.

THE Family Society of Yonkers, N. Y., has three new staff members: Margaret Reed, medical social worker from Brooklyn Hospital, N. Y.; Betty Anderson, psychiatric social worker from Detroit; and Dorothy Levy, fresh from special work at the Smith College School of Social Work.

RECENTLY resigned as acting head of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, US Department of Agriculture, Theodore B. Manny now becomes chief of the department of sociology and public welfare, University of Maryland.

Hopkinsiana

A VERY indirect look into the humming offices of Harry Hopkins in Washington brings the report, via Clearance, West Coast digest of health and social work news, that Administrator Hopkins' working quarters are among the shabbiest in Washington. Further, he likes it that way, "If I had too fancy an office I couldn't keep the visitors away."

And while we are on the subject of Mr. Hopkins, the district news organ of one Washington state relief division tells of how he became the hero of a group of Indian women on the Yakima Reservation. As is the custom on many reservations, wives of Yakima braves have, it seems, retained their domestic status only in accordance with their husband's pleasure. A nostalgic husband may choose to move out or may administer unpleasant punitive measures to the wife who does not please.

But the day of the squaw came. Relief officials not long ago initiated the experiment of giving grocery vouchers to the Indian women, instead of to the men with the result that "many of these women find themselves gaining prestige and the respect of their spouses for bringing home the well known 'bacon.'" All the credit, they say, goes to Mr. Hopkins and many are the expressions of gratitude.

Newspaper reports of the visit of President Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes and Mr. Hopkins to the Cocos Island inspired H. I. Phillips, columnist of the New York Sun, to burst into verse. Anent Mr. Hopkins he caroled:

"It's a lovely isle," said Hopkins, Harry
(As he put down nine with eight to carry;)
"Here we are content on an island sunny—
How can this be so on so little money?

"Think of what a tropical isle could be
With a WPA and an RFC!
When you get beneath the superficials
What this island needs is a few initials!"

"Well, we'd better go," said Hopkins, Harry;
"This is not a place for us to tarry;
We had best return and with movements speedy
To a land where they all admit they're needy."

News of Nurses

THE Indiana State Bureau of Public Health Nursing has lost Virginia A. Jones, R.N., assistant director, to the School of Education of Indiana University, Bloomington, where she will teach public health nursing and supervise field practice. Ethel Jacobs, R. N., takes her place. . . . Virginia Dunbar, assistant director of the University of California School of Nursing, San Francisco, has been awarded the American Red Cross scholarship for a year's study at Bedford College, London, offered through the Florence Nightingale Foundation. . . . The Newport, R. I. Hospital has as its new director of nursing, Nina D. Gage, recently on the teaching staff of the Jersey City Medical Center School of Nursing and formerly executive secretary of the National League of Nursing Education. . . . Gladys Sellew, director of nursing education at Chicago City Infant Hospital, and secretary of the Illinois State Nurses' Association is now a member of the faculty of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. . . . Dorothy Rood, R.N., has left the Division of Public Health Nursing, Ohio State Department of Health, to become associate professor in nursing education at Ohio University.

WORD reaches us that John F. Hall has resigned his position as executive secretary of the Seattle Community Fund, on doctor's orders for a rest following a severe illness.

THE University of New Mexico, not yet venturing on a school of social work, this year has established a one-year program covering the minimum curriculum required by the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Irene Farnum Conrad and Jeanette Janson are giving courses in professional social work.

THE former director of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, Dr. Edward H. Hume, has been given the task of co-

ordinating the work of government and mission hospitals in China, to promote friendly cooperation and expand facilities. There are now more than 250 mission hospitals and many new government institutions resulting from a new "health consciousness" reported developed by the Chinese government in the last eight years.

THE New York TERA has a new publicity director, the former assistant director, Robert C. Washburn. Louisa Wilson has resigned to devote herself to "personal and professional interests."

RALPH HURLIN has returned to the fold of the Russell Sage Foundation after doing special statistical work for the New York City ERB during some of its most hectic days. Henry Rosner, who has been budget director, will head the reorganized Division of Statistical and Budget Control.

AFTER four strenuous years with the Cook County branch of IERC, Edwina Lewis has returned to the Chicago Council of Social Agencies as secretary of the Family Service Division and to run the Social Service Exchange. . . . Elizabeth Hughes, who ran the Exchange in Mrs. Lewis' absence, has gone to the US Public Health Service to work on a special study.

GLADYS DOBSON, who has been with the Washington State Department of Public Welfare, has resigned to return to her special field as supervisor of the child guidance clinic with the Portland, Ore. visiting teachers.

ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE, whose writings have long given pleasure—and challenge—to Survey readers, has resigned as referee of the Cleveland Juvenile Court and is this month betaking herself to Los Angeles. Object: rest and residence.

AN internationally recognized authority on industrial hygiene, Dr. Leonard Greenburg, who has been health officer of New Haven, Conn., recently took up new duties as director of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor. He will make a special study of silicosis and other dust disease hazards in industry.

Imagine His Letterhead!

THE job of heading the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, US Bureau of Agricultural Economics—the imposing tag for a body to study rural social problems—has been added to the duties of Carl C. Taylor, already director of the Rural Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration.

A YEAR of graduate study at Chicago University is Alice E. Padgett's idea of the way to spend her sabbatical leave from her duties as assistant to the Rt. Rev. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities and editor of the Catholic Charities Review.

CHRISTODORA HOUSE, New York, has a new head worker, John Howard Toynbee Falk, nephew of Arnold Toynbee for whom the first of the settlements, Toynbee Hall of London, was named. Mr. Falk recently executive director of the Welfare Federation and Council of Social Agencies in Vancouver, B.C., organized the social service department of McGill University and headed the Council of Social Agencies and Financial Federation in Montreal. Early in his career he had charge of the boys' and men's departments at Christodora House.

THE National Conference of Catholic Charities has chosen as its new president, the Rev. John J. Butler, director of Catholic charities of the Archdiocese of St. Louis.

THE former director of physical therapy in the New York City Department of Hospitals, Dr. Charles F. McCarty, has been appointed director of medical and nursing service of the city ERB.

Service Stripes

ARTHUR GUILD, though young to be testimonialized, was photographed, feted and written up in all the papers recently, in his adopted city of Richmond, for the splendid service he has given the city during his ten years as director of the Richmond Community Fund. . . . Honors were given Edmund J. Butler, chairman of the New York State Probation Commission recently in celebration of his twenty-fifth year of service on that body. . . . Marcus C. Fagg, of Florida, also has reached a quarter century mark. Since 1910, when he became state superintendent of the then struggling Children's Home Society of Florida he has built the work into one of the state's largest social agencies. . . . The members of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation recently honored Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron for his twenty years of ministry to them.

FROM Buffalo, comes news that Herbert L. Loepere, who has been chief probation officer in the Children's Court, will direct the new Children's Division of the Erie County Welfare Department. Also, that Cornelia Hopkins has been appointed associate professor of social case work at Buffalo University.

WE hadn't much more than finished announcing that Dr. Herbert Williams had become assistant superintendent at the New York State Vocational Institution at Coxsackie when news came that he has jumped again, this time to be superintendent of the State Training School for Boys at Warwick, N. Y.

DR. THOMAS PARRAN, JR., New York State Commissioner of Health, has been elected president of the American Public Health Association for the 1936-37 term. Dr. Robert Wodehouse, Ottawa, will be first vice-president, and Samuel Prescott, Cambridge, Mass., second vice-president. Dr. John A. Ferrell, New York, was named chairman of the executive board.

THE American Birth Control League has a new director of publicity and editor of its publications, including the Birth Control Review. Mabel Travis Wood, formerly with the publicity department of the National Recreation Association, will do the job. The League has instituted a new bulletin, The National Clinic Courier, as a medium for the exchange of information between birth control clinics; address the League, 515 Madison Avenue, New York.

AMONG the workers in charge of counties under the reborn Maryland Board of State Aid and Charities, are Pauline Bushey from the New Mexico Bureau of Child Welfare, and Lydia Eicher from the field staff of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

ETHEL M. MEALEY, who was connected with the late-lamented American Child Health Association, has landed at the Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Association as supervisor of health education.

THE supervisor of case work at the St. Christopher's School in Dobbs Ferry is now Helen Totten, from Children's Hospital, Boston, where she was psychiatric social worker.

THE annual conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness will be held December 5-7 in New York. Lillian D. Wald and John H. Finley of New York, and Dr. George E. deSchweinitz of Philadelphia were elected recently as honorary vice-presidents, and Dr. Walter B. Lancaster, Boston, and Dr. Bernard Samuels, New York, to the board of directors.

WITH a teaching record which the average college professor might envy, Arthur Dunham, whose job has been secretary of the Family and Child Welfare Division, Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, has decided to come out in the open and be a teacher. Mr. Dunham is professor of community organization at the new Institute of the Health and Social Sciences of the University of Michigan at Detroit.

By the Dawn's Early Light

FROM Mary Dixon Small, nurse in charge of Home Service at the Chicago Lying-in Hospital, comes a frontline story, via the News Letter of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

A post-haste call from a Greek family brought doctor and nurse to a small tenement flat, where life was about to go on without benefit of the medical profession. When the nurse rushed into the bedroom she gasped. A large American flag had been sewn over the top of an old quilt —"the stars fairly twinkling with suppressed anticipation, the stripes rippling gently."

Not many minutes later little Louis entered the picture; a son of Greece, literally born under Old Glory.

ANSWERING criticism made to NRA of the competition of states' prison labor with private industry, a Prison Industries Reorganization Administration has been appointed by President Roosevelt to help states abolish contract labor and prevent "unfair competition." The new board is also ordered, according to press announcements, to replan and reorganize existing prison industries in order to eliminate idleness and provide "an adequate and humane

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 21 cents a line, 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements five cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.00. Cash with orders. Discounts: 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions. Address Advertising Department.

TEL.: ALGONQUIN 4-7490 — SURVEY MIDMONTHLY — 112 EAST 19th ST. NEW YORK CITY

SITUATIONS WANTED

ORGANIZATION SECRETARY, Simmons College graduate, desires position in social, educational, or civic field. Can go anywhere. 7318 SURVEY.

SECRETARY—varied experience; last position with economist for four years; excellent references; age 27. 7319 SURVEY.

Man with Master's Degree desires permanent connection with Social Service Institution. Several years' experience organizing case work staffs and fund raising campaigns for community social service, Red Cross, etc. Tireless worker; sincere. Best of references. 7322 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, college graduate, experienced in dietetics, medical social work, credit work in hospital and out patient department, and family case work, desires position. 7307 SURVEY.

APPLICANTS for positions are sincerely urged by the Advertising Department to send *copies* of letters of references rather than *originals*, as there is great danger of originals being lost or mislaid.

MISCELLANEOUS

Believing some men and women are burdened, anxious, needing help in meeting perplexing personal problems, a retired physician offers friendly counsel for those who desire it. No fees. 7299 SURVEY.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

Rates: 75c per line for 4 insertions

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 50 West 50 Street, New York, N. Y.

TAXATION—a formula to protect capital, promote progress. $1.00 prepaid. Samuel F. Parker, 3401 8th St., Riverside, Calif.

Drop a Line
to the
HELP WANTED COLUMNS
of
SURVEY GRAPHIC
or
MIDMONTHLY
when in need of workers

Your Own Agency

This is the counseling and placement agency sponsored jointly by the American Association of Social Workers and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National, Non-profit making.

Joint Vocational Service
(Agency)
130 East 22nd Street — New York

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC.
Vocational Service Agency
11 East 44th Street — NEW YORK
MUrray Hill 2-4784
A professional employment bureau specializing in social service, institutional, dietetic, medical, publicity, advertising and secretarial positions.

LITERARY SERVICE

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., INC.
Groceries
Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

system of rehabilitation for the inmates." The Board includes Judge Joseph N. Ulman, chairman, and James P. Davis, Maryland; Louis N. Robinson, Pennsylvania; Linton M. Collins, Florida, and Gustav Peck, New York.

In St. Louis

CONSPICUOUS among overworked social work executives has been E. C. Steger of St. Louis, director simultaneously for the St. Louis Community Fund, Community Council and United Charities, Inc. Mr. Steger's physician does not approve, so he has resigned the last two. . . . Peter Kasius, formerly executive of the St. Louis Provident Association and recently the city's relief administrator and FERA field representative, succeeds Mr. Steger as director of the Community Council and United Charities. . . . A legal reference book for St. Louis social workers, in two volumes, has been prepared as a civil works project, under the direction of Gertrude M. Bradley of the St. Louis Relief Administration, for the Missouri ERA. The 1100-page classified and indexed work costs $4.10 and weighs eighteen pounds. The low price is contingent on two hundred orders being sent to Mannie Parsley, Community Council, 613 Locust Street, St. Louis.

THE Westchester County, N. Y. Children's Association has regained Mary Helen Smith, who was commandeered by the New York State TERA as a field representative and later was with the New York City ERA, where she did some notable research jobs. Miss Smith represented TERA on the Governor's Committee on Unemployment Relief. . . . Louise K. Gates, who has contributed largely to Westchester County social work during the past seven years in the Children's Association and in special studies has resigned—we hear to go to California, and hope, with winter coming on, she is that lucky.

THE supervisor for the Child Welfare Division in the new Washington State Department of Public Welfare is Helen Swift, long active in the state's social work.

TRANSFERRING relief recipients to WPA work projects may sound like a comparatively simple, taken-in-your-stride procedure. However, a bulletin of instruction from a state ERA administrator to his county lieutenants turned up to astound these prying eyes. "The cooperative relationship between ERA, US Employment Service and WPA," which is involved, required a preliminary memo of thirteen paragraph-long points to be digested while awaiting specific instructions.

A PERMANENT federal housing agency will be discussed at a luncheon on December 3 at the Hotel Commodore, New York, under the auspices of the National Public Housing Conference. The meeting will open a campaign to back a bill for such an agency to be reintroduced in Congress [See The Survey, May 1935, page 153] by Senator Robert L. Wagner. Speakers will include Senator Wagner, Mayor La Guardia and Angelo R. Clas, director of the housing division PWA.

DONALD SCHLESINGER has temporarily deserted the University of Chicago for Washington where he will head the new housing management school conducted by the Housing Division, PWA, and the Resettlement Administration in cooperation with the National Association of Housing Officials.

Deaths

JOHN J. KELSO, of Toronto, Canada, for more than forty years provincial superintendent of neglected and dependent children, died recently. Mr. Kelso was well known to social workers in the United States and Canada. He was vice-president of the National Conference when it was "on Charities and Correction."

CORA NELSON, for a number of years assistant director of nursing at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, died recently. Many of the older Girl Scouts recall her as the captain of Lone Girl Scouts, a group which she initiated and in 1926 brought to 2000 members.

WITH the YMCA in China since 1906, Robert R. Service died in Shanghai recently. Mr. Service, regional secretary in Shantung, had been secretary of the international committee of the "Y" for twenty-nine years.

FOR many years an active sponsor of Henry Street Nursing Service and other charities in New York, Alice Cort Holden died recently at her home in South Salem, N. Y.

MABEL HIGGINS MATTINGLY, director of field work for the Fordham University School of Social Service, New York, died last month. Mrs. Mattingly was prominent in the National Conference of Catholic Charities and was well known in Cleveland for her work there with the Associated Charities, the Children's Bureau and Western Reserve University.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Civic, National, International

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also co-operates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Social Work Year Book, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Vocational Counsel and Placement

JOINT VOCATIONAL SERVICE, INC.—Offers vocational information, counsel, and placement in social work and public health nursing. Non-profit making. Sponsored as national, authorized agency for these fields by American Association of Social Workers and National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City.

Health

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 50 West 50th Street, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—50 W. 50th St., New York. Katharine Tucker, R. N., Gen. Dir. Advisory service, statistics, monthly magazine.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway and Mrs. Eleanor Brown Merrill, Associate Directors; Miss Regina E. Schneider, Secretary, 50 West 50th Street, New York. Studies scientific advance in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, slides, films, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request. "Sight-Saving Review," quarterly, $2.00 a year.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—50 West 50th Street, New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $1.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $3.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

New York City

THE BIRTH CONTROL CLINICAL RESEARCH BUREAU, 17 West 16th Street; MARGARET SANGER, Director; has added evening sessions, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 P.M., for the benefit of mothers who work and cannot come to the Clinic daily from 9 to 4.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Very Rev. Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, President, New York; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, O. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixty-third annual convention of the Conference will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-30, 1936. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of THE SURVEY MIDMONTHLY, published monthly at Brooklyn, N. Y., for October 1, 1935.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Hugo Van Arx, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE SURVEY MIDMONTHLY and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Editor, Paul Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, Hugo Van Arx, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y., a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,800 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Lucius R. Eastman, 110 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.; Vice-presidents, Julian W. Mack, 1224 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.; Joseph P. Chamberlain, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; John Palmer Gavit, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Secretary, Ann Reed Brenner, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders, as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

[Signed] HUGO VAN ARX, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of September, 1935.
[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York,
New York County Clerk's No. 66.
Commission Expires April 17, 1936.

REMINGTON NOISELESS PORTABLE

For those who desire the height of portability, in a noiseless model. Weight, in the case which is provided, only 15 pounds, 12 ounces.

It is a "super" typewriter for authors, professional men, librarians, and others who wish for quiet surroundings.

Finished in black enamel, and in several color combinations, on special order.

Phone or write

MARY R. ANDERSON

112 E. 19th Street New York City

ALgonquin 4-7490

PRINTED BY
BLANCHARD PRESS
NEW YORK

MAGAZINES *at a Vast Saving!*

The highest order of entertainment for the whole family! Where else will you find so much that will please and instruct for so little money? And the magazine offers below (made by special arrangement with the publishers) effect real savings for you. There are no restrictions to these low prices. They apply to new as well as renewal subscriptions. The magazines may be sent to different addresses if you wish.

The Mayfair Agency is a division of Harper & Brothers, publishers since 1817, assuring you efficient reliable service. Mail your order today to secure prompt delivery of first copies.

Survey Graphic	Special Price	You Save
with American Mercury	$8.00	——
with Current History	5.75	$ .25
with Foreign Affairs	7.75	.25
with Forum	6.75	.25
with Harper's Magazine	6.75	.25
with Mid-Week Pictorial	6.25	.75
with New Republic	7.50	.50
with Saturday Review of Literature	6.00	.50
with Scientific American	6.75	.25
with Survey Midmonthly	5.00	1.00
with Yale Review	6.50	.50

You May Add Any of These

American Boy	$1.00	Liberty	$2.00
American Girl	1.40	Literary Digest	3.75
American Home	1.00	McCall's	1.00
American Magazine	2.50	Mid-Week Pictorial	3.25
American Mercury	5.00	Nation	4.75
Atlantic Monthly	3.75	New Republic	4.50
Better Homes & Gardens	.85	News-Week	4.00
Boys' Life	1.00	New Yorker	5.00
Child Life	2.75	Photoplay	2.50
Collier's Weekly	2.00	Pictorial Review	.90
Cosmopolitan	2.50	Popular Mechanics	2.25
Current History	2.75	Reader's Digest	3.00
Delineator	1.50	Redbook	2.25
Esquire	5.00	Review of Reviews	2.50
Foreign Affairs	4.75	Saturday Evening Post	2.00
Fortune	10.00	Saturday Review of Literature	3.00
Forum	3.75	Scientific American	3.75
Good Housekeeping	2.50	Scribner's	3.75
Harper's Bazaar	4.00	Survey Graphic	3.00
Harper's Magazine	3.75	Time	5.00
House & Garden	3.00	Vogue	5.00
House Beautiful	3.00	Woman's Home Companion	1.00
Ladies Home Journal	1.00	Yale Review	3.50

or any other magazine or newspaper at the regular subscription rate.

USE THIS TIME SAVING ORDER BLANK

The Mayfair Agency, 51 East Thirty-Third Street, New York City.

Please send the following magazines for one year. I am enclosing check for $.....

Magazine Desired	*Send These Magaines To*
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Kindly use your own stationery if you require more space.